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# The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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## FIRST EDITION.

## XLIV. CONGRESS.

### FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 14, 1876.

SENATE.

Mr. SPENCER submitted a concurrent resolution providing for the appointment of a joint committee, to consist of three Senators and three members of the House, to prepare a suitable form of government for the District of Columbia, and report to the next session of Congress. It also authorizes the committee to sit during the recess. Passed.

Mr. HARVEY called up the House bill for the sale of saline lands. Several amendments were agreed to and the bill passed.

Mr. EDMUNDS moved to take up the proposed constitutional amendments prohibiting the appropriation of money for the support of sectarian schools. Agreed to. Yeas, 23; nays, 13.

A discussion then took place which lasted until the expiration of the morning hour, when the matter was laid over, and the Senate then proceeded to consider among unfinished business the bill to carry the Hawaiian treaty into effect.

Mr. NORWOOD continued his remarks in opposition to the bill.

Mr. EDMUNDS called up the concurrent resolution of the House proposing to suspend the sixteenth and seventeenth joint rules for the remainder of the session, which provides that no bill which shall have passed one House shall be presented for concurrence to the other on either of the last three days of the session, and that no bill or resolution that shall have passed the House of Representatives and Senate shall be presented to the President of the United States for his approbation on the last day of the session. He submitted an order that the resolution be respectfully returned to the House of Representatives, with the statement that as the House of Representatives has not notified the Senate of the adoption of joint rules for this present session as adopted by the Senate on the 20th of January last, and transmitted to the House of Representatives on the 22d day of the same month, there are no joint rules in force. Agreed to.

Mr. WINDOM submitted the report of the Conference Committee on the Indian Appropriation bill, which was laid over.

After a long debate the Senate, by a vote of yeas 29, nays 12, passed the bill to carry into effect the Hawaiian treaty. It passed without amendment.

Mr. LOGAN called up the report of the conference committee on the bill to regulate the issue of artificial limbs to soldiers and sailors, who were disabled in the late war for the Union. The report of the conference committee, after discussion by Messrs. Logan and Ingalls, was agreed to.

Mr. SPENCER submitted a resolution directing the Secretary of the Senate to pay the clerks of the several standing committees of the Senate their per diem compensation for the month of August.

Mr. SARGENT objected to the resolution as being contrary to law, which exactly provided that their compensation should be during the session only.

The Senate then, at 2:05 A. M., adjourned until twelve o'clock to-day.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House met at ten o'clock, in continuation of Saturday's session. On motion of Mr. PACKER the Senate bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to use the surplus of certain public buildings appropriated for a site for public buildings at Harrisburg, Pa., was taken from the speaker's table, and after an explanation by him, passed.

Mr. SINGLETON then proceeded to address the House on the condition of public affairs in Mississippi. He gave an emphatic denial to the statements made in the House and Senate that there had been frauds committed in the recent election in that State, and said that the only thing had been charged on the part of the government of Mississippi or of the election judges.

The Senate concurrent resolution authorizing the House Committee on Enrolled Bills to make certain corrections in the enrollment of the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill, was agreed to. Henry Watterson, member elect from Kentucky, to fill the vacancy caused by death of Mr. Parsons, presented himself and took the oath of office (modified).

The Senate bills for printing the report of the Belknap impeachment trial, and for the appointment of a joint committee to revise a government for the District of Columbia, were passed.

Mr. SCHLEICHER made a speech in advocacy of the Silver bill. His speech closed the legislative session of Saturday night, and that of to-day began.

Under the call of States a few private bills were introduced and referred.

Mr. RANDALL submitted a report of the Committee of Congress on the Indian appropriation bill. The report was agreed to without discussion.

Mr. RANDALL then proceeded to make some general remarks on the several appropriations. He gave an extended account of the reduction policy of the House, charging the Senate with having defeated a greater economy contemplated by the House. He defended the various appropriation bills as sufficient, and arraigned the Republican party as obstructive to economy and given to extravagance. He dwelt at length on various reforms proposed by the Democratic House for checking extravagant expenditures and securing economy and efficiency in the public service and showed how many hundreds of employees were in the departments who were not needed. He defended the position of the House on the rejection of the President's salary from $50,000 to $25,000 and expressed the sincere conviction that the people would see the matter in its true light. As to the proposed reduction of compensation of Senators and members, the Senate had urged against it the abolition of the franking privilege, but the Senate had since the passage of the bill to restore the franking privilege taken action which would certainly not escape criticism. Another valuable result which had been accomplished had been the enactment of a provision against the political assessment of Government employees. He gave an account of the following recapitulation of the appropriation bills: The estimates of the departments for the year were $203,000,025; bills as reported by the Committee on bills as reported $137,234,135; bills as passed Appropriations by the House $138,752,310; bills as passed by the Senate $138,890,508; this enactment into law $147,819,714, against appropriations for last year of $177,663,327, being a reduction of $29,944,252.

Mr. SPRINGER suggested that the saving was at the rate of $102,000 for each Congressional district.

Mr. RANDALL, in conclusion said that early in the session he had stated it as his belief that expenditures would be reduced between twenty and forty millions. This statement of his had then been regarded as an exaggeration, but events had demonstrated its correctness. He regretted to say that in the struggle with the Senate the House had been compelled to yield to the extent of ten and a half millions. He hoped and believed that in another year the Senate would concur with the House in that regard, and he asserted that with a Chief Magistrate acting in harmony with the purpose of the present House, a further reduction could readily be made of $10,000,000. These facts and figures spoke for themselves, and needed no elaborations, on the result of which they demonstrated the majority rested its claim of having earnestly and faithfully discharged its duty to the people. If had not reduced expenditures as much as it had expected, but the failure to do so was not its fault. He believed that the real, natural, safe and permanent way to the resumption of specie payment was in the reduction of Government expenditures. Human foresight, however, could not fix the exact hour or day when it should take place; but the truth was self-evident that if twenty or thirty millions a year was saved, not only would the means for the speedy resumption be provided, but that confidence would be established which must inevitably precede the desired result. As Mr. Randall ceased his speech he was warmly applauded on his own side of the House.

Mr. FOSTER, a member of the Appropriation Committee, replied to what he called the ingenious misstatements of the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Randall]. The minority of the committee had entered on its duties with the intention to aid the majority in making all practicable reductions in the expenditures of the Government. The reduction which the minority thought could have been safely made was $20,000,000. As it was, he felt sure that further appropriations amounting to millions would be made next session to defray the expenses of the Government for the present fiscal year; and what was the purpose of this reduction of appropriations? Was it to aid Governor Tilden to resume specie payments in 1879? or was it to pay the vast number of certain claims which were ready to be launched on Congress next session? Why had the House proposed a reduction of taxation? A reduction of appropriations without a reduction of taxes would not be appreciated by the people. He alluded, among other things, to the fact that the House had refused to appropriate a single dollar for the judgments of the Court of Claims, being a direct and square repudiation of the claims of the Government for the mere partisan purpose of reducing expenses. He submitted a table showing what items should be deducted from Springer's table of reduction: error in addition of Springer's table, $643,940; reduction claimed on Pension bill, $466,500; items in Postoffice bill for which no credit for reduction should be made, $800,000; Deficiency bill (belonging to last year), $4,032,212; reappropriation, $4,000,000; indefinite appropriations for assay offices, $500,000; judgments of the Court of Claims, $2,000,000; Centennial appropriation, $1,500,000; postoffice at New York, $227,000; forts in the Northwest, $200,000; repairing Pennsylvania avenue, $200,000; Washington aqueduct, $200,000; total, $14,719,632. He admitted that when these reductions were made, the net amount of reductions then made was $24,468,888. He asserted that the reduction in the military appropriation bill over three millions was a postponement and over one-fourth of the $8,274,000 reduction worked injury; that the reduction of $1,500,000 in the navy bill did great injustice to navy officers, and that over three millions was a postponement; that in the army bill over four millions was a postponement; that in the sundry civil bill over eleven millions was a postponement, and a reduction of $1,000,000 was due mainly to the substitution of silver for fractional currency. He set down the figures of the actual reduction as $10,335,389, and of postponement as $24,243,909. He claimed to have shown beyond question that the reductions amounted to about $10,000,000, instead of $39,000,000, and that the balance was simply a postponement of expenditures which would have to be provided for in future, and that of the ten millions reduction a considerable portion was obtained by crippling the Government machinery. Never in the history of the world were facts been so distorted as they had been in this matter by the Democracy. There was no evidence of reform on the part of the Democratic party. So far as general legislation was concerned, the House had been an absolute failure. In conclusion, he recapitulated the services of the Republican party, and declared that the people who saved the Republic were ever watchful and alert, would not trust with power those who sought to trail the old flag in the dust, and substitute in its place the stars and bars.

The SPEAKER laid before the House a message from the President in regard to the River and Harbor bill, stating that if it had been compulsory to expend the money therein appropriated, he would have vetoed it, but as it was not, he would take care that no public money should be expended on useless works or upon any that were not clearly national. The message created quite a sensation.

Mr. HALE, of Maine, immediately rose and moved its reference to the Committee on Commerce, of which he is a member, and from which the bill had been originally reported. He criticised the President for assuming that his personal judgment and discretion were to determine how far the appropriations in the bill were to be applied to the objects defined, and characterized that as an act of personal government. The message was a defiance of the legislative will—121 to 1 character that he [Reagan] regarded it as so great a departure from the Constitution, so singular an avowal in advance of the President's determination not to execute a law, that he thought the people's representatives should not permit such a message to come before them without some expression of dissent.

Mr. HEREFORD, Chairman of the Committee on Commerce, condemned the message very severely, classing it as entirely in keeping with the President's idea, expressed after the Franco German war, that there was a strong similarity between the American Republic and the German Empire. The President had announced in plain language that he intended to set at naught and nullify the will of the American Congress. What right had the great Cæsar to decide when or when not the national works? He favored the proposed reference of the message.

Mr. CONGER defended the message as merely suggesting that in a bill hastily passed on a conference report, there might be some imperfections. The President simply showed in this message a desire to join the great army of Southern and Northern reformers in looking over these appropriations, and to expend money only for the welfare of the country. He asked (ironically) the Chairman of the Committee on Commerce what appropriations were in the bill for objects not national? If there were none such, then he did not know why that gentleman should censure the message. He could not believe that those Southern wanderers, who had come back to their father's house to stay, as asserted by Hill, of Georgia, and who come back with reform on their lips and the glory of retrenchment as a halo around their heads, would have crowded into this bill appropriations for works that were not national in their character. He reminded his Democratic friends of the declaration of their chieftain [Tilden] that the people wanted reform, and that they should find it in his hearing, and said that there was not one of his [Tilden's] followers in the House who had not some reason to believe that the work of regeneration had commenced in that immortal soul. [Laughter.] He asked again, still ironically, what item in the appropriation bill was for work that was not needful and desirable for the national prosperity, and he reminded his Democratic leaders that the improvement of rivers and harbors never had been a Democratic policy. On the contrary, President Polk had vetoed every such bill, and under President Buchanan not a dollar had been expended for the purpose.

Mr. RANDALL denied the intimation of the President that the collection of the revenue had been in the least degree crippled by appropriation bills. The collection of customs had not been interfered with at all, and the reduction of internal revenue districts to 105, as proposed by the House, had been abandoned and the number inserted by the Senate and recommended by the department [131] had been provided for.

Mr. KASSON defended the position taken by the President. He admitted that if the bill, *ex ni termini*, directed the President to spend a certain amount on each work specified in the bill, then the President proposed to violate the Constitution; but the language of the bill was not that mandatory. It simply appropriated a maximum sum for these various objects, and nowhere directed the President to spend any particular amount on any particular work.

Mr. HOLMAN protested against the assumption that the President was bound to spend all the money appropriated by any bill, and especially by a bill of this character.

Mr. KASSON—Then you stand by the President?

Mr. HOLMAN—I stand by that doctrine.

Mr. KASSON—And by the President.

Mr. HOLMAN—It has been the doctrine of the dominant party in this House, in all its past history.

Mr. HEREFORD tried to make some remarks in reply to Mr. Holman, but was declared out of order by the Speaker, and his remarks, which were in an angry and excited tone, were inaudible.

The message was then referred to the Committee on Commerce, and the House took a recess till eight o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

There was great confusion on the reassembling of the House, and many members were noisily endeavoring to attract the attention and receive the recognition of the Speaker. Mr. RANDALL was the first to succeed in that effort, and he moved that the House take a recess till nine o'clock to-morrow morning, saying that in the Senate to-day an objection had been made to the consideration of the conference report on the Indian Appropriation bill, and that under the rules of that body it could not be taken up till to-morrow.

Mr. BANNING said he also had a statement to make affecting legislation. He desired to have the Senate bill for the increase of the cavalry force to serve in the Sioux war passed. Objections and still more confusion and disorder.

Mr. RANDALL got another opportunity of making a statement, and expressed his belief that the Senate would not be ready to adjourn before to-morrow noon. However, in the abundance of caution, he would modify his motion so as to take a recess till nine o'clock this evening.

On a vote by tellers there was no quorum, and then the objection of the motion was attained by a vote by yeas and nays, which was not concluded till nine o'clock. That vote showed that there were only 142 members present, and as no business can be transacted without a quorum, a call of the House was ordered.

Mr. BANKS then took the floor and addressed the House in explanation and advocacy of his bill to utilize the products of gold and silver mines, better known as Bland's silver bill.

At the close of Mr. Bank's speech, Mr. RANDALL moved adjournment, and remarked that he was waiting on the convenience of the Senate.

A suggestion of Mr. KASSON was made for a recess, but Mr. RANDALL insisted on his motion for adjournment, which was not agreed to.

Mr. KASSON then took the floor, but yielded to allow Mr. BANNING to ask unanimous consent to report the Senate bill to increase the cavalry force for service in the Sioux war, but Mr. BRADFORD objected.

Mr. KASSON then proceeded to make a political speech, prefacing it with the expression of his regret that objection had come from the Democratic side of the House to a bill designed to save the army from further annihilation, and to save the frontier settlers from murder and plunder by the savage tribes. He proceeded to review the political history of Congress, in order to show that in time of danger that gentlemen was no where on the record of the Union.

Mr. SPRINGER asked Mr. Kasson whether he asserted that Tilden was a secessionist in 1863?

Mr. KASSON—He was a member of the Society for the Diffusion of Political Knowledge, whose literature was all copperhead and discouraging to the war.

Mr. SPRINGER repeated his question.

Mr. KASSON—I say he lied deliberately, was.

You may consider his action secessionist, or you may consider it an example of the highest loyalty. In any part of the West and in the State of Illinois, men who uttered such doctrine hid their heads in blackberry bushes. [Laughter and applause.]

Mr. SPRINGER [excitedly]—The gentleman dare not assert that Tilden was ever a secessionist or a disunionist.

Mr. KASSON—I dare assert it, and let the gentleman deny it.

Mr. SPRINGER—I do deny it.

Mr. LUTTRELL asked where he [Kasson] was during the war?

Mr. KASSON—I was on the floor, voting appropriation bills to maintain the army which fought the men whom you supported. [Applause and excitement.]

Mr. LUTTRELL—That was a much safer place than the army.

Mr. KASSON went on to quote the Valandingham resolution of 1864, declaring the failure of the war, connecting Tilden's name with it.

Mr. HEWITT—Does not the gentleman know that Governor Tilden voted against that resolution?

Mr. KASSON—So far as the record goes I know the contrary. Tilden has the inherent character of Martin Van Buren. He uses words to disguise thoughts, phrases to disguise principles. His letter to agree with the effort to save the Union, and not with the soldiers who fought for it, and no man whose coat-tail blue can cast his vote for him without reflecting on the memory of the men who died for that cause. He went on to refer to the famous letter in the New York election of 1868, but was informed by Messrs. Clymer and Cox that Tilden had denied all responsibility for its circular. He asserted, however, that Tilden was chairman of the committee that had sent out that circular, and that wherever the history of New York party was touched prior to their exposure by the New York *Times*, the organization was touched, and the Executive Committee, of which Mr. Cox was a member, if he was not a member of the Tammany ring. He asserted his belief that the people of this country would not accept for their highest office a man whose principal record had almost been exclusively made in Wall street. Having shown, as he claimed, the record of Tilden in regard to secession and disunion and in regard to reformation, he proceeded to contrast with it the record of the Republican candidate for the Presidency. In the same way he contrasted the public records of Hendricks and Wheeler, and he asked if candidates were platforms, for which of them were the votes of Union men and reformers to be cast?

Mr. SPRINGER—For Tilden and Hendricks.

Mr. KASSON—I think a weak voice has said for Tilden and Hendricks, and but a weak voice, and a single voice. Immediately the question is to put to the people, and there we are perfectly content to leave it.

Mr. SPRINGER—So are we.

Mr. KASSON concluded his speech, and then yielded to Mr. BANNING, who moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill authorizing the President to accept the services of 5,000 volunteer cavalry for six months, and appropriating $1,000,000 for the purpose. Mr. Banning's motion was adopted and the bill passed—121 to 1.

Mr. RANDALL moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill for the payment of a full month's wages to the recently discharged employees of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, the amount being $29,500, and to be confined to those whose wages did not exceed three dollars a day. Agreed to, and the bill passed.

Mr. COX took the floor to reply to Mr. Kasson, whom he characterized as the defender of Belknap and apologist of post traders.

Mr. KASSON immediately rose and called Cox to order, alleging that he was stating an untruth.

Mr. COX—I have not said that you are the man.

Mr. KASSON—I call the gentleman to order.

Mr. COX—I say he lied deliberately about Governor Tilden. [Applause on the Democratic side and excitement all over the House.] As Cox spoke, he crossed the aisle over to the Republican side in an excited manner, waving in his had a paper which he used as Governor Tilden's own denial of the statement.

Mr. HOAR demanded that the words of Mr. Cox should be reported to the House, and Mr. HENDERSON also demanded that it should be stated that the gentleman [Cox] came to the Republican side of the House in an assaulting manner. [Roars of laughter.]

The passage between Messrs. Kasson and Cox was reduced to writing by the official reporter and read to the House, whereupon Mr. RANDALL moved that Mr. Cox be allowed to proceed in order.

Mr. HOAR desired to offer a substitute that Mr. Cox be called to the bar of the House and censured.

The SPEAKER decided, however, that the first motion to be put was that of Mr. Randall.

The was no quorum voting on Mr. Randall's motion, and so it was not carried, and Cox had not an opportunity of continuing his remarks.

On the other hand, a motion to adjourn was lost, and the House was in this tangle at half an hour after midnight.

Mr. COX made an effort to explain, but was prevented by loud cries of "order," "order" from the Republican side, to which Mr. TERRY responded that they would stay here till daylight.

At 1 A. M. proceedings are in progress for a call of the House. The Democrats want to give Mr. COX a chance to be heard, and the Republicans will not permit it.

The House at two o'clock was still in session without having been able to accomplish anything except voting to adjourn and answering calls of the House.

### A Tennessee Shooting Affray.

MEMPHIS, August 14.—A special to the *Appeal* from Bell's Station, on the Memphis and Louisville Railroad, gives an account of a terrible shooting affray at Alama to-day, in which one man was killed and nine wounded. The origin of the conflict was an assault made upon Deputy Sheriff Harris a few days since by some political enemies of his father's (Roll Harris, the Sheriff), and the parties were at Alama for trial, the case having been removed there on account of the excitement. The case was again continued and removed to Ball for like reasons. Bonds were written and ready to sign, when a pistol shot was fired from the Justice's office at the son of Sheriff Harris, wounding him in the hip. The firing then commenced in earnest. Mack Weller was killed, two of the Sheriff's sons wounded, also Robert Smith, A. B. Tumble, William Overton Ray, Robert Austin and two others slightly wounded, the others seriously.

## FOREIGN NEWS.

### BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The Eastern War.

PRINCE MILAN WILL CONTINUE THE WAR.

BELGRADE, August 14.—Rumors of an approaching Ministerial change are subsiding. Prince Milan declares the condition of the Servian forces is very unsatisfactory, and announces his resolution to continue the war to the last extremity. An aid-de-camp of General Tchernayeff has arrived here, and reports that a large force is now concentrated at Banja.

CROWN JEWELS PAWNED.

LONDON, August 15.—The *Standard's* Vienna dispatch says part of the crown jewels of Servia have been sent to Vienna as security for a loan of 62,000 florins.

Castam Pasha arrived at Trebinje on the 13th with 2,000 men. He encountered no enemy.

THE MILITARY SITUATION UNCHANGED.

LONDON, August 15.—A Belgrade special to the *Daily News* reports the military situation unchanged. General Horvatovitch has been reinforced and remains at Banja, on the southern road into the Morava Valley, opposing the Turkish advance from Gurgusovatz. Colonel Bocker is entrenched opposite Lukovo, on the northern road from Sattschar into the Morava Valley, and resists the approach of Osman Pasha from Widdin. This position of the Servian forces, however, is considered defective. The two commanders are too far apart to support each other, and the fall of one extremity insures the abandonment of the other.

Spain.

EX-QUEEN ISABELLA IN MISCHIEF.

MADRID, August 14.—In spite of statements to the contrary, a ministerial crisis exists. The return of ex-Queen Isabella bodes no good. The removal of those members of the Cabinet who took part in the revolution against her is contemplated.

Great Britain.

THE GOVERNOR GENERALSHIP OF INDIA—PROMOTION OF DISRAELI—SCOTCH OPINION.

LONDON, August 14.—A dispatch from Calcutta says the report that Lord Lytton will resign the office of Governor General of India early in 1877, gains strength and is generally believed. A Madras newspaper asserts that the Duke of Buckingham has been promised the position of Governor General.

The Manchester *Guardian's* London dispatch says that Disraeli's acceptance of the privy seal has occasioned almost as much surprise as his elevation to the peerage. The object is to secure him the post to fall back upon if it should prove that his health is not strong enough to lead in the House of Lords at the next session. It is expected that the title of Earl of Beaconsfield will be supplemented by those of Viscount Ashendeen and Baron Disraeli. Sir Michael Hecks, baronet, will probably succeed Right Hon. Sir Charles Adderly, President of the Board of Trade, in the Cabinet, if the latter is raised to the peerage.

Parliament will be prorogued at two o'clock to-morrow afternoon.

EDINBURGH, August 14.—The *Scotsman* says: A trustworthy correspondent informs us that Disraeli's elevation to the peerage is the first step toward his resignation of the leadership in the Commons, but before the beginning of the next session. Earl Derby is mentioned as the new Premier.

SHIPWRECK.

LONDON, August 15.—The steamer Mersey, from Maryport for Antwerp, was wrecked on Saturday off St. David's Head. The captain and fourteen men were lost.

Bavaria.

WAGNER'S "WALHALLEN" A GREAT SUCCESS.

BAYREUTH, August 14.—The performance of the "Walkueren" began at 4 P. M. and ended at 9:30, with intervals of an hour between the acts. This representation made a greater impression even than that of "Rheingold." The first act especially produced a profound sensation, and at the close of the opera the scenic effect, when the rainbow bridge of the Walkyr tribes was filled with a sea of ice, was wonderful. The enthusiasm of the audience could not be restrained, and the performance was repeatedly interrupted by bursts of applause. At the end of the acts the leading performers were loudly called for, but declined to respond before the curtain, the composer and artists considering that such demonstrances would violate the unity of the representation. Emperor William was present and remained until the last conclusion of the same. The reduction of revenue districts, diminution of special agents and total abolition of stamps may result in a great failing of the revenues. It may be a question to consider whether any expenditure can be authorized under the River and Harbor appropriation further than to protect work already done and paid for. Under no consideration will I allow expenditures not clearly national.

[Signed] J. S. GRAY.

Executive Mansion, Washington, D. C., August 14, 1876.

### A Defalcation and its Cause.

PUEBLO, Col., August 14.—Sam McBride, a prominent politician of this city, has absconded and is a defaulter to the amount of $14,000. McBride was Treasurer of the School District, and the money used was a portion of the building fund. The failure of the Peoples' Bank, where he kept his account, exposed the defalcation.

PUEBLO, Col., August 14.—Samuel McBride, the defaulting and absconding treasurer of the Pueblo school district, has been heard from. A letter has been received from him, mailed on the Atlanta and Chattanooga Railroad, stating that he has sold certain property belonging to him in Florida, and deposited the money, amounting to $5,500, in the hands of a trustee for the benefit of his bondsmen. He says the school money was lost in an unlucky speculation. He would have returned to Pueblo after his defalcation, but some one here wrote to him not to come. He is supposed to have sailed for South America.

Governor Hendricks is first and always a demagogue. He never revealed his character more perfectly than in his speech at the Saratoga correspondent of the Philadelphia *Times* a synopsis of his letter of acceptance, allowing it to appear four days before that of Governor Tilden. Of course he denied that he had given it to the correspondent, but the letter itself vindicates the correspondent, for it shows in many instances he gave the precise language of the document in his dispatch. Furthermore, it can be stated without fear of contradiction that the correspondent not only saw the manuscript, but it was read to him by Hendricks himself. The way it came about was simple enough. The correspondent, showing an admirable conception of Hendricks' character, wrote him a note, telling him that "if he hoped to carry Pennsylvania he would be wise to give his letter to the leading newspaper of Pennsylvania," or words to that effect. The shot took effect. The Indiana Governor invited the correspondent to his room and handed him the letter, and it is thought it occurred to him that it would not look well to have the letter appear verbatim till that of Governor Tilden had been published, so he had the correspondent step aside and then dictated an abstract of it, which the correspondent took down in his presence. The publication covered the correspondent with glory and covered the would-be Vice President with something very different.

MR. TILDEN indirectly impeaches the conduct of the Government by asserting that its true policy is to live within its income, as he says he recommended ten years ago. The reply to Mr. Tilden's false glorification is found in the fact that in the last seven years the annual interest charge has been reduced almost thirty millions of dollars, and the debt-bearing coin interest quite four hundred millions in a shorter period, and the Treasury has shown an income in excess of expenditures every year since 1868. Mr. Tilden's profound wisdom is therefore not to be found in Republican practice; and the country has to consider whether it is most likely to profit by continuing the administration under which this desirable course has been steadily followed without self glorification, or by exchanging it for one that merely comments what has been and is done and gives no assurance that it will even continue—much less increase the policy that has the approbation of both candidates and both parties and all of the land.—*Philadelphia North American.*

The Paris Fine Arts Exhibition of the present year contains two curious pictures: "A Vase of Violets" and "Daisies and Chrysanthemums," signed Louis de Schryver. But the owner of that name is a boy of only twelve and a half years old. A few days before taking his pictures to the salon he went to ask the advice of M. Philippe Rousseau. "Sir," said he showing his two canvasses, "do you think the jury will consent to receive these?" "First of all, on whose behalf do you come?" "On my own." "You, however, did not paint these!" "I beg your pardon, Sir, I did." And taking up the brush and palette of the master, he in a few minutes sketched off a flower. The two pieces were duly approved by the judges, and the painter has adopted the young artist, who, without ever having had a lesson, painted well enough to gain admission to the salon at an age when boys generally prefer a game at marbles to studying the art of painting.

## LABOR TROUBLES.

### The State of Affairs Along the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad—Ineffectual Appeals to the Governor of Indiana for Aid in Suppressing the Outbreak—Prompt Action of Governor Beveridge, of Illinois.

CINCINNATI, August 14.—The situation along the line of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad is practically unchanged. All is quiet at Seymour. At North Vernon several of the strikers are holding freight trains on both the main line and Louisville branch. At Mitchell all is quiet and it is reported that there are no strikers there. At Vincennes the situation remains unchanged from last night. No freight trains have been allowed to move East or West, the strikers having full possession of the track. The Sheriff has made two appeals to Governor Hendricks for the force necessary to restore order, saying he was unable, without material aid, to keep the peace. Governor Hendricks is expected at Indianapolis at eleven o'clock to-night, when, it is believed, some decisive measures will be inaugurated. General business at Vincennes is reported seriously affected by the detention of freights, and the citizens are taking active and energetic measures to put an end to the dead-lock. The leaders in the strike at that point are represented as belonging to the roughest class of railroad employees, who have forced others into the movement against their inclination. The employees at Flora, Ill., on the Western Division, struck this morning. They refused submission to authorities at command of Governor Beveridge, of Illinois, to preserve the peace. He at once telegraphed the Sheriff of that county to arrest any and all persons that were engaged in stopping trains, and if the Sheriff was unable to do so, the Governor would send a guard of one hundred men to assist, and the company of the Governor's force just in readiness awaiting further advices. The 15th Cavalry special police who had been escorted across the Wabash river at Vincennes last night were taken from Lawrenceville, Illinois, to Flora to-day, sworn in by the Sheriff at the latter place, and have arrested several of the ring leaders, who will be taken to the Clay county jail at once. It is believed that this prompt action will prevent further trouble in that locality. Superintendent Waldron issued a notice to day to all employees and others interested as follows:

"As there is a seeming misunderstanding of the position assumed by the company in its dealings with the strikers, I desire to say for the benefit of all concerned that the men shall at once resume work at the reduced rates, that the June rolls will be paid as soon as the pay car can get over the line, and that the July rolls will be paid as soon after falling due, which is on an average for the line the 5th of the following month, as it is consistent with the revenues which are now stopped." This proposition the men decline, demanding all their overdue wages and no reduction.

CINCINNATI, August 14.—The strikers held a meeting at Vincennes this evening, and the committee which had been appointed to wait on Superintendent Waldron with their proposition made a report. The proposition was in effect that the men be paid in full the two months' wages now due, and remain in the employ of the company regardless of the strike. The reply was that the company was unable to meet the first part of their demand, but were willing to pay the June wages in cash and give their checks for the balance payable in September. This was not deemed satisfactory, and the men declined. The meeting adjourned as orderly and well attended by nearly two hundred persons. Moderation and firmness was the prevailing sentiment of the speakers.

### TELEGRAPHIC PERSONALS.

Charles John Howard, Earl of Suffolk and Berkshire, England, died yesterday, aged seventy two.

The daughter of Hon. James Wesley Barnes, United States Land Office Register at Beaver, Utah, has been missing from her home at Plattsmouth, Neb., since Sunday night. Her hat, parasol, &c., were found near the bank of the Missouri river, and footprints at the edge of the water. It is feared she committed suicide.

## SECOND EDITION.

## WASHINGTON.

### Failure of the Post Route Bill,

### Fast Mails and Franking Privilege.

### The President's Message on River and Harbor Bill.

### A Sickening Dose to the Sham Retrenchers.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 14, 1875.

Failure of Post Route Bill and Fast Mails.

The House Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads has concluded to take no action on the Post Route bill. This decision postpones until next winter, if not indefinitely, the re-establishment of the fast mails, and it also prevents the immediate restoration of the franking privilege.

A Presidential Bombshell.

The President threw the Democrats of the House into great consternation this afternoon, by informing them in his message, announcing his signature of the River and Harbor bill, that he should not allow the expenditure of money provided for in the bill, except in cases where the improvement is national in its character. This the President has a perfect right to do, not only by long usage but by the very terms of the bill itself; but the Democrats, after having labored for months to secure five or ten thousand dollars for some little creek or harbor in their respective districts, had not anticipated that their milk would be kicked over in this way, and they at once fell to abusing the President without rhyme or reason. The whole animus of this abuse was pointed out by several Republicans and by Holman, whose appearance on that side of the question brought down upon him the indignant attacks of his party friends. The River and Harbor bill this year is not much better or worse than similar bills passed in the last five years, but it contains many appropriations that ought not to be made, and the President proposes to show the country what real retrenchment means, and unmasks the sham retrenchers and reformers squirm.

No Reinforcement of the Army.

When the House met in evening session, Banning attempted to report from the Committee on Military Affairs the bill authorizing an increase of the cavalry force of the army during the continuance of the Indian war, but Randall and other Democrats at once began to filibuster against it, and have probably succeeded in defeating it for this session. By this action the Democrats assume the responsibility of crippling the military operations against the hostile Indians, should another disaster overtake our soldiers, the people will know whom to blame.

The Adjournment of Congress.

Prominent Senators among them Conkling, express the opinion that Congress may be in session two days longer, though it is likely to adjourn at any hour.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 14, 1876.

GRANT'S LATEST MESSAGE.

The President to-day sent the following message addressed to the House of Representatives:

In affixing my signature to the River and Harbor Appropriation bill, No. 3,022, I deem it my duty to announce to the House of Representatives my objection to some features of the bill, and the reason why I signed it. If it was obligatory upon the executive to expend all the money appropriated by Congress, I should return the River and Harbor bill with my objections, notwithstanding the great inconvenience of the public interest resulting therefrom. The loss of expenditures from previous Congresses upon incompleted works. Without enumerating, many appropriations are made for work of purely a private or local interest, in no sense national. I cannot give my assent to these, and will care that during my term of office no public money shall be expended upon them. There is a very great excess in the economy of expenditures at this time, growing out of the loss of revenue likely to arise from a deficiency of appropriations to meet a thorough collection of the same. The reduction of revenue districts, diminution of special agents and total abolition of stamps may result in a great failing of the revenues. It may be a question to consider whether any expenditure can be authorized under the River and Harbor appropriation further than to protect work already done and paid for. Under no consideration will I allow expenditures not clearly national.

[Signed] U. S. GRANT.

Executive Mansion, Washington, D. C., August 14, 1876.

### Marine News.

LIVERPOOL, August 14.—The steamship Lord Clive, from Philadelphia, has arrived.

MOVILLE, August 14.—The steamer State of Nevada, from New York, has arrived.

### A Presidential Candidate Dying.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Daily Telegraph* says that M. Trignet and his sons, aeronauts, ascended on Sunday in a balloon from the environs of Paris. The balloon was torn by contact with trees and fell. M. Trignet was killed. One of the young men was instantly killed and the father fatally injured.

### Marine News.

LIVERPOOL, August 14.—The steamship Lord Clive, from Philadelphia, has arrived.

MOVILLE, August 14.—The steamer State of Nevada, from New York, has arrived.

## THE WONDERS OF MODERN SURGERY.

### Restoration to Sight After Eight Years' Blindness.

Eight years ago, a little son of Mr. C. Souleret, residing at McDonald station, on the Pan Handle Railroad, a few miles from this city, became blind from cataract in both eyes. The child was then only seven years old, and his sad situation exited the deepest sympathy in the neighborhood. The case seemed almost hopeless; but, notwithstanding the fact that the family were in limited circumstances, they did all in their power to have him relieved. His brother, Charles Souleret, had applied to various physicians, but without avail. The case was regarded as beyond surgical skill—or at least so desperate that no surgeon had been found willing to take the risk of failure. The little blind boy had to grope his way as best he could, and it was becoming painfully apparent to his friends that his general health was being slowly but surely impaired for want of that exercise so essential to the development of youth. The publication, in one of our city papers, of a remarkable restoration of sight by Dr. Sadler, induced the brother to make one more effort, in hope that the unfortunate child might be relieved. The little fellow could discern the merest shadow when the hand was passed close before his eyes. In other words, he could not recognize light with any more distinctness than could a person with his eye lids closed. What difficulties of a surgical nature the case may have presented we are not informed. It may reasonably be presumed, however, that in a case of eight years' standing, which had been pronounced hopeless by many able physicians, there were grave obstacles to overcome. Whatever risks the surgeon may have taken, his superior skill resolved them in his own favor, and for the benefit of his helpless patient. One eye was operated on first, and with entire success. Then the other received attention with like gratifying results; and now that little boy—after a lapse of three months—has strength of vision sufficient to enable him to read types as small as that in which this article is printed. Of course he cannot read at all; but he is learning its letters very fast, and can point out those with which he is familiar, although in as small print as this. No anæsthetic was administered, and the patient experienced but trifling pain in the operations, and no subsequent soreness. He spoke of a "tired" feeling in his eyes, but this was the extent of his complaint. His friends are overjoyed at his restoration to sight, and he is everywhere welcomed as one released from a wearysome dungeon. These facts are obtained from Charles Souleret, the brother mentioned above, who resides at McDonald station, and will verify the statement fully.

# The Commercial.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 15, 1876.

OUR Democratic contemporary tackles Senator MORTON—which reminds us of a small dog in high oats.

IF YOU want to make a Democratic politician turn pale and exhibit signals of distress, just whisper in his ear—LORD.

THE nomination of Governor HAYES for the Presidency has had the good effect of raising the tone of the party, as is shown by nearly all the local nominations since made throughout the country.

TILDEN denies that he wrote the confidential letter which was sent to every county committee in New York, directing county returns of votes to be sent to WILLIAM M. TWEED. N. B.—HORACE GREELEY is dead.

THE Democratic State Convention of Tennessee chose ISHAM G. HARRIS as one of the TILDEN electors at large. This is the man who in 1861 stole, ran away with and gave to the rebel Confederacy several millions of State bank and school trust funds.

PROFESSOR HUXLEY, the English scientist, is reported as saying that "the atmosphere of New York reminds him strongly of that of Australia." The Indianapolis *Journal* thinks he referred to the moral atmosphere of the penal colonies of that anti-podal region.

THE *Post* still howls about the national debt. It can howl as much as it pleases, but what we cannot pay off will be paid by following generations, who will consider the obligation a sacred trust, and, remembering the occasion, execrate the Democratic party for creating it.

SOME time ago General SIGEL was elected Register for the County of New York, an office worth $30,000 a year, by the Republicans, but his term expires next spring, and Tammany has resumed control of city politics. Hence the motive of his recently announced adhesion to the Democratic party seems apparent.

THE South has to-day more furnaces in blast in proportion to her number than the North has, and very few of the former are losing any money, while constant loss by the latter is the rule. According to the Chattanooga *Times* the only mill in the United States, running exclusively on railroad iron, which declared a legitimate dividend for 1875, was the Roane Iron Company's mill of that city.

LET every poor mechanic and laboring man who has a vote to cast, find out what are the inducements held out by the platform and nominations made at the St. Louis Convention. To-day there are in TILDEN'S own State thirty-five thousand mechanics who are hungry for both work and bread, while he adds to his palatial residence in his luxurious coach. Where did all this collossal wealth come from?

A GOOD idea, which should have been thought of long before, has just been hit upon by the New England cotton manufacturers. It is to attempt to ascertain the quantity of machinery in the country now idle or running on short time, and statements of the curtailment of production. These statistics, which are to be made public, will enable people to know just the amount of manufacturing going on now, and it will be very interesting to compare the figures with the amount of manufacturing in flush times.

IN REPLY to the censures passed upon German industries, as shown at Philadelphia, Mr. E. WEINTRAND writes to the London *Times*, from Paris, as follows:

As regards the Philadelphia Exhibition, however, there is one important fact which, to my mind, ought not to be overlooked in discussing this question, viz., the consequence of the very heavy duties which are imposed upon nearly all manufactured articles when imported from abroad, American industry—which, by the by, is making wonderful and rapid progress from year to year—is protected against foreign competition to such an extent that, in many branches of manufacture, where an import business used to be done some five or ten years ago, to-day this business is reduced to a minimum, or has entirely left off.

IT APPEARS that, notwithstanding the popular impression that the principal railroads, in carrying freight at present low rates, are on the road to ruin, the large increase of tonnage thus stimulated, on the contrary, has enabled them to increase their gross earnings, while in connection with a rigid economizing of their running expenses, has placed them in a much stronger position than is generally supposed. The New York *Bulletin* demonstrates these facts beyond question, from actual returns of the business of the New York Central and Hudson, Michigan Central and Chicago and Northwestern, and arrives at the conclusion that "the pressure of the last three years has shown that the railroads can carry at much lower rates than they were previously accustomed to charge, and yet not suffer in their profits."

THE Democratic press talks loudly about Republican "machine politics," but if there be any one fact more patent than another, it is that TILDEN is now industriously, and without scruple, using all the mean and petty acts of the ward politician to make himself President of the United States. The shame of No. 59 Liberty street, New York, is known throughout the land. Scores of clerks are making out all sorts of documents from TILDEN'S own office or that of his nephew, which is the same thing, while the shallow pretense of keeping a Democratic national headquarters is kept up. It is the candidate working in his tortuous ways, seeking to elect himself, and trying by all the devices known to political knavery to delude the American people into the belief that he is an honest man and a sincere reformer.

OF ALL assassinations of character by public investigation, that from which an unfortunate young woman, who died in Boston, lately under a surgical operation, and whose case has been inquired into by a coroner, seems to have been the worst. The average coroner has been a by-word ever since SHAKESPEARE'S time, but even by "crowner's quest law," such an abuse of justice as that in question has not lately been seen. It appears that the coroner had a quarrel with the woman at whose house the operation took place, and that the whole scandal grew out of that; but, however this may be, it is certain that there was no sufficient excuse for the publicity given to the proceedings in the case. It is difficult to apply a remedy in such cases as this, but one corrective would be to retain the office of coroner in dignity, and have it filled by a better class of men.

THE New York *Tribune* says of Senator MORTON'S speech, that it "can hardly be called stirring. It is in the main rather of the apologetic order, and largely given to the defense of the Republican party." The *Tribune* winces, evidently. The speech abounds in "apologies," of which the following is a specimen:

"Think of it, the leaders of the rebellion, the Ku-Klux and White Leaguers, the organizers of murder, the plundering backs and humbugs that have come down to us from twenty years of Democratic misrule before the war, the broken-down fugitives from the Republican party who had been kicked out for incapacity and fraud, and, in short, all the authors of the great misfortunes that have fallen upon our country for the last quarter of a century, uniting together and shouting themselves hoarse with the cry of reform. With such plunder is the purpose of reform a pretense. They are as incapable of reform as they are of making reparation and atonement to the country for the innumerable crimes they have committed. Many of them are bankrupt from the rebellion, lank, starving, fierce and ravenous as famished wolves, and at the first opportunity will bury themselves in the public treasure as the vulture does its head in the newly found carcass. These relics of the rebellion, these lingering remains of the Sons of Liberty, these connecting links with former generations of frauds, robberies and sharks, these putrescent reminiscences of slavery, congregated as St. Louis and dubbed themselves reformers."

It strikes us that there is a decidedly aggressive ring to these "apologetic" utterances.

HERE is an illustration of the modus operandi by which the Democrats of Alabama carried that State at the late election, as detailed by the Alabama State *Journal*. The Bourbon managers of the different towns and cities agreed upon a plan to delay the registration of Republican voters by compelling each one who presented himself for registration to be vouched for by responsible citizens. If the voter could possibly find two "responsible" citizens to attest his citizenship, he was very fortunate, and even when he had done this, he was challenged when he attempted to deposit his ballot, and was then required to find two Democrats who would vouch for his *identity*. This new feature of the "all peace and quiet" policy, as may be imagined, proved to be as effective in destroying Republican votes as would the revolver and shot gun, under the old Kuklux regime. It was under this barbarous sprit and policy that thousands of Republicans citizens in Mobile and elsewhen were robbed of the right of casting their ballots in the choice of rulers of the State. It was in this manner that the honest Republican majority in Alabama was destroyed and a Democratic majority of 40,000 roled up. By this unjust assault upon the rights of American citizenship, not less than sixty thousand Republicans voters were prevented from casting their ballots in the State.

THERE is an increasing confidence among the Republicans of New York n their ability to carry that State in November. There is nothing more unpopular in New York than inflation, and if the suspicion gets around that the Democratic party is liable to be controlled by the soft-money element, TILDEN, with all of his much-vaunted organizing capacity, cannot carry the State. This suspicion has begun to get a hold, and this is one reason for the increased Republican confidence. Another reason is, the lack of a strong Democratic candidate for Governor. The positive withdrawal of ex Governor SEYMOUR has left the party with no substitute that can begin to compare with him in strength. There is a good deal of random talk about MANTON MARBLE, the late editor of the *World*, but it is nothing but talk. No sagacious Democrat would think seriously of running him for Governor. He has defeated his party too often in his erratic course as editor of the *World* to have its confidence now. The SEYMOUR faction will never forget that the *World* did its best to defeat him for President in 1868 by coming out after his nomination, and demanding his withdrawal from the ticket. The whole party remembers with scarcely less bitterness that the *World* opposed GREELEY'S nomination by the Democrats with such rancor that its support of him afterwards was useless. They remember also that this year the *World* fought TILDEN till the last moment, and but it supports him now in a half-hearted way that does him more harm than good. Another thing which hurts TILDEN is his peculiarly Democratic kind of civil service reform, which consists simply in putting those men in office who can help him most in his Presidential aspirations. He has made no appointments which have had any other object in view, and he has, in one case at least, refused to remove an officer for glaring neglect of duty. Men read his compliment remarks about reforming the civil service by "holding to account and displacing untrustworthy and incapable subordinates," and then inquire why he has not removed Sheriff CONNOR for allowing TWEED to escape? Neither the sheriff nor any of his subordinates have ever been punished for that disgraceful and utterly unexcusable neglect of duty. If this is a specimen of his civil service reform as Governor, what would he do at Washington with an innumerable army of office-seekers, hungry to starvation point with a fast of sixteen years' duration?

THE Steubenville *Herald* has a timely article on "The Congressional Need," which, although written with special reference to the situation of affairs in that State, has equal pertinency of application in our own Commonwealth. In fact it is of the very highest importance that the Republicans shall carry Congress. If HAYES is elected President, as he will be, he must be reinforced by a Republican Congress, in order to enable him to accomplish any hoped-for reforms. So long as the House retains its present character, no President can possibly conduct the Government with either success or satisfaction to the people. Hence it is the first and highest duty, the most pressing and important obligation of good citizens everywhere not only to look carefully to the election of sound, honest and able Republicans to Congress from Republican districts, but also to redeem from Democratic control as many Congressional districts as possible. Experience with the present House has proved that every Democrat elected to Congress, no matter how good a man he may be as an individual, goes with his bad party majority in the main. Hence it follows that the only way to reform the House and secure a Congress which will attend to the public business, and do it as it ought to be done, and in proper season, is to elect a reliable Republican House, thoroughly pledged to sustain Republican measures, and a Republican administration under HAYES and WHEELER. Again of forty-two Republican members will cause a loss of forty-two Democratic and independent members, and give the Republicans a bare majority. This can easily be accomplished with proper effort. In thirteen Northern States alone, two years ago, we lost forty-nine Congressmen. We ought to recover all those, and Alaska, if proper efforts are put forth. If we bring our strength up to what it was four years ago—and there is no reason why we should not—we shall gain ninety Congressmen in all the States. The Republicans of the whole country look to Pennsylvania to do her full duty in this matter this year. This is perhaps the most important work which the Republicans of the State have before them. We shall elect our Presidential ticket with ease.

IT IS the State Church in England that is making much the same trouble which the Roman Catholics aim to make here. The London correspondent of the *Churchman* says, in the last number of that paper:

"The National society maintains that the faith of the Established Church ought to form an integral part of the education for which so very large a portion of the people look to that church. The connection instinctively made in the minds of so great a part of the people, and which must be sustained by these religious guides, is unhappily crossed and deranged by the intrusion of the undiscriminating secularism of government education. Board schools, voluntary schools, church schools, are ever coming into collision, and the Church sees her work unsustained, if not thwarted, by the godlessness of political impartiality. So that it often happens that heavy school rates for the support of board schools are paid by those who are already largely under self-imposed expenses for the support of parish church schools, and they choose to pay both rather than abandon the latter. This would seem to be the fate of the Church, and makes her privileges on the one hand the obstacle to her work on the other. Such difficulties are among the grounds of prophecy against the Establishment with such as think the destruction of the national Church will prove a cure for most of the religious troubles that afflict the country."

Still there is more friendly talk and cooperation in that country between churchmen and dissenters than there used to be. Recently the Archbishop of Canterbury convened a meeting of bishops and nonconformists at Lambeth palace, which was very largely attended. The object of the meeting was "to afford opportunity to Christian ministers of different denominations to confer with the Archbishop and other bishops respecting the alleged progress of irreligious thought at the present time." It was a free talk, and the general tone was hopeful, and the Archbishop expressed a sense that the meeting had been useful, and that it was important for churchmen and dissenters to understand each other on questions of common interest.

THE financial operations and balances of the United States Treasury Department during the fiscal year ended June 30 were as follows: The aggregate receipts for the year were $287,482,039, again st $288,000,051 for the preceding fiscal year, a falling off of $518,012 as compared with 1875. The aggregate expenditures were $258,459,797, against $274,623,393, a reduction of $16,163,596 as compared with the preceding fiscal year. The excess of receipts over expenditures for the year was $29,022,242, which is more than twice as great as the net balance for the preceding fiscal year, the balance for that year having been $13,376,658. The requirements of the sinking fund last year were $32,293,692, which leaves $3,271,450 as the difference between the surplus revenue and the requirements of that fund. Since March 1, 1869, the principal of the public debt has decreased $427,161,949, resulting in a saving of coin interest of $31,185,281. The largest reduction made in the public debt in any one year was in 1870, when the reduction was $102,643,881, and the lowest was in 1874, when the reduction was $4,730,427. The net revenue in 1870 was $411,255,748, or about thirty-three per cent. more than that for the last fiscal year. In this connection the New York *Times* says:

It should not be forgotten that the manner of disbursing the public funds is the real test by which the administration of the Departments should be judged. The officers of the Treasury, it is true, may properly be held responsible for a faithful collection of the revenues, and that the revenues have been faithfully collected none have denied. That the revenues have fallen off is not owing to any lack of vigilance on the part of the Government, but to natural causes, which every business man understands, and the effects of which are felt alike in Europe and America, the revenues of Great Britian for the last fiscal year showing even a more marked falling off than those of the United States. With the disbursements the officers of the Government have an intimate connection, and very much depends upon the fidelity with which they are guarded and the ability and sagacity manifested in their supervision.

THE meeting held yesterday, at the Chamber of Commerce, was attended by a number of representative business men, and there was a very animated discussion on the subject of a competing railroad line for Pittsburgh. The claims of the Northwestern line were presented and discussed, and finally referred to a special committee to examine and report upon. During the discussion the main idea presented was, that the only means of relief to Pittsburgh from the present ruinous policy of discrimination was in the construction and control of an independent line to such point or points as will enable our shippers to reach through lines in competition with the Pennsylvania combination. Only one gentleman, we believe, took the ground that this plan was impracticable, and he asserted that neither the Northwestern nor any other line could be long controlled by our citizens, but that all such enterprises must eventually pass under the control of some one of the leading railway combinations. He cited the history of the various lines which had promised such great things for this city, and said that if an independendent road were built it would soon be under the wing of Colonel SCOTT or Mr. GARRETT. The merchants of Pittsburgh generally, taking the sentiment of those present at the meeting as an indication, do not share this view, but believe that a road can be built by our citizens and operated in the interest of the whole community.

## GENESAL AND PARTICULAR.

Five "noblemen" flutter the feminine heart at Newport.

Franz Sigel fights mit Tilden, and in November he will retreat some more.

The Boston bootblacks are contributing to the purchase of the "Old South."

The drift of the labor movements in New York is directly toward communism.

The Waltham Watch Company is opening an Australian trade by advertising in every paper.

They have had another "meat shower" in Kentucky, but where's the meteor one the meteorologists promised?

Eastern pork-packers are sending to California a "new-wrinkle," in smoked meat—small pigs being cured entire.

The telegraph line from South to West Australia, over a thousand miles of desert, will be open at the end of the year.

*In vino.* The grape crop of California last year was reckoned at 8,000,000 gallons, while this year it will be equal to 10,000,000 gallons.

The Croton is in such a bad state that New York is in a ferment over it, and the people contemplate an exclusive addiction to whisky.

The attendance at the Centennial Exhibition is constantly increasing, and what is especially noticeable is the large number of visitors from the West.

Not long since there was much talk in Missouri about a candidate named Vest, and now, in Florida, Mr. Westcott is recommended for a Judgeship.

Merchants complain that there is too strong a disposition manifested in New York to magnify misfortunes, and too little effort to display advantages.

A purely American omnibus company enjoys the monopoly of that traffic in Melbourne and suburbs. It possesses eighty busses and five hundred horses.

The Texas and Pacific Railroad has been extended from Dallas to Fort Worth. It now runs from Shreveport, Louisiana to Fort Worth, a distance of 258 miles.

The judges of liquor at the Centennial Exposition have a big job on hand. They are expected to taste over 8,000 samples of liquor before awarding the premiums.

"One touch of nature makes the whole word kin." The natives of interior Africa imbibe pombe or beer, by means of long straw pipes, exactly as we take a "sherry cobbler" or a "mint julep."

Tilden is a plagiarist. It was Artemus Ward who first promulgated the great principle, stolen by Tilden: "Live within your means if you have to borrow money from your friends to do it."

The receipts and delivery of grain at Boston, for the past two months, have been enormous; for the month of June they were in excess of any previous *six months'* business since the elevator was built.

Fortunate to the last. Just before he died, A. T. Stewart, for his firm, invested $1,000,000 in raw silk. The crop failed, and the silk for which the great merchant paid $3 25 a pound is now worth $6 50.

The Prussian Government recently paid 70,000 francs for a collection of antique stones, with rude Etruscan engravings upon them, all of which now prove to have been fabricated by a clever engraver.

"The demand upon our theological seminaries to supply pastors competent to oversee the teaching department of the church" is a topic, apt and important, which a Massachusetts convention is to discuss.

Prairie chickens will be ripe in Illinois and Iowa to day. Under the present laws it is unlawful to kill prairie chickens for profit or market at any time of the year, or to kill them at any time of the year, except by shooting.

At no time in the history of Chicago, it s stated, has so much property been sold for taxes. Mortgagees forget the hard times, and sit quietly by while their security is being impaired or lost by being sold for all sorts of taxes.

Investments made in Texas sugar planting by Northern capitalists are said to promise to prove highly remunerative. In some cases fifty per cent. on the purchase money paid for the plantation will be realized from the present crop.

"Art is long." A new opera by Wagner —"The Ring of the Nibling"—requiring four days for its rendition, was begun yesterday at Bayreuth, Germany. The Emperor William, the King of Bavaria, and many other notables are in attendance.

Since the lower branch of Congress refused an appropriation for a supply of lemonade and iced tea for themselves in the extremely hot weather, several of their leading men have, it is charged, been disgraced by their immoderate indulgence in stronger beverages.

The Captain of the steamship Russia says that he never experienced anything like the heat of the ocean on the passage which landed him in New York last Wednesday. It was far worse than anything we have suffered on shore, for there was no shade and no wind.

## PERSONAL.

Daniel Hull, the oldest living locomotive engineer in the State, resides in Chambersburg. He was born in Strasburg, Lancaster county, in 1798, and commenced railroading in 1834.

The Pope, addressing the students at the foreign colleges of Rome recently, warned them against listening to the insiduous suggestions recently made for selecting his successor by a popular vote.

Sir Randall Roberts, an English baronet, formerly an army officer, who recently went on the stage and made a tour of the provinces as an actor, is now in New York. He is desirous of playing in this country.

Northampton, Massachusetts, is just now glorifying in the honesty of a small boy, too young to undertake wicked jokes, who was found on the street, the other day, earnestly inquiring where he could find A. W. Faber. "And what do you want of Mr. Faber?" asked a bystander. "Why," replied the boy, "you see I've found a piece of rubber that has his name on it, and I am going to take it back to him."

In the red woods about twenty miles from Petaluma, Cal., there lives a family who has a female child about eight years old, which has two well-developed and perfect round heads and necks. The necks unite where the necks join the backbone, and from that point downward, to all appearance, it is the body of but one child. The two heads are called Dollie and Ollie. Dollie has rich brown hair, dark hazel eyes, and is a brunette. Ollie has a fair skin, auburn hair and blue eyes. They can each converse with different persons on different subjects at the same time, and are well-informed and intelligent.

A Scotch paper gives the following instance of practical sympathy: A poor man who had a large family broke his leg, and as he would be for some time destitute of the means of grace, it was proposed to hold a prayer-meeting at his house. The meeting was led by Deacon Brown. A loud knock at the door interrupted the service. A tall, lank, blue-frocked youngster stood at the door with an ox-goad in his hand and asked to see Deacon Brown. "Father could not attend this meeting," he said, "but he sent his prayers, and they are out in the cart." They were brought in, in the shape of potatoes, beef, pork and corn. The meeting broke up without the benediction.

The world moves, and there is no knowing what a day may bring forth. Already it has been satisfactorily demonstrated that sounds as well as signs can be transmitted any distance by telegraph, and only a few nights ago Professor Bell, of Boston, played "Auld Lang Syne" and other tunes on his phonetic organ in connection with the telegraph in that city, which were distinctly heard by the operator for whom he played in New York, who telegraphed back in each case the name of the tune played. Such music ought to have charms to soothe the savage breast of even Sitting Bull, and the strains awakened by Ole Bull in London or Paris may yet be almost simultaneously heard on the American continent. And as sweet sounds can be thus transmitted, ordinary human speech can be, also. Indeed, this has been already tested by the same invention, the voices of several persons known to the operators having been recognized at a distance of a thousand miles, so that a conversation between individuals thus widely separated has, or promises to, become an accomplished fact.

## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

We have received from Robert Clark & Co., Cincinnati, an advance copy of "The Life, Public Services and Select Speeches of Rutherford B. Hayes," by J. T. Howard. It is a 12mo volume, with a finely engraved portrait of the next President of the United States. The work was prepared under the special sanction of Governor Hayes by a biographer of his own selection, to whom he has afforded every facility for the production of a correct and reliable narrative. There is no fulsome flattery. It gives the facts of his career modestly, yet one is compelled to conclude that he is a great statesman. His characteristics and career are suggested in the following passage:

"In a word, Governor Hayes is square built, solid and sound, mentally, morally and physically. His integrity is a proverb; his fidelity to his convictions is recognized by political enemies; his record is of unassailable soundness; and there is absolutely nothing vulnerable in his character. He has a Lincoln-like soundness of judgment, and is as incorrably just as old John Marshall. He is a man absolutely free from eccentricities and affectations; he neither walks nor talks on stilts. His manners have the warmth and grace that sincerity and simplicity give. In bearing he is animated and thoughtful, manly and refined. His firmness, while it does not amount to obstinacy, marks the clear-cut individuality and decision of his character. He has the guiding faculty and the power of containing himself. He takes a just measure both of himself and of other men. If the country will do this, his future is as secure as his past. If President, he would do the right things at the right time, in the right way. His election will give us, not a 'solid South' or a solid North, but a solid Union!"

HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES FROM THE DISCOVERY OF AMERICA TO THE PRESENT TIME. By John Clark Ridpath, A. M., author of "Ridpath's School History of the United States," and Professor in Indiana Asbury University. Published by Nelson & Phillips, New York. For sale by Dr. J. Horner, Pittsburgh.

The publishers of this most excellent work deserve much credit for their success in having prepared for sale this Centennial year the best and most popular History of the United States, as it combines the chief points of interest and is profusely illustrated with maps, charts, sketches, portraits and diagrams, and occupies a place by itself, and it does not supplant other publications of this character, but presents a full history in one large volume, and is sold at a low price. Unlike some publications of this class, it is a reliable history from the aboriginal times to the present day. The author has prepared the work in an original and unique form, and every historical fact and statement has been verified from the latest and most reliable sources. It is just the kind of a history for a family library, and to study by the young, and for purposes of reference. The book is a marvel of cheapness, and is published by subscription. The superintendent of this department, at Nelson & Phillips, New York, is H. W. Knight, Esq., but it can be supplied at the Methodist Depository in this city.

ATLAS BAY. By S. O. Stedman. Published by J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia. For sale by R. S. Davis & Co., Pittsburgh.

This modest volume opens with an account of Hamburg, the author's home, a kind of Dismal Swamp, which gives the reader an idea of his surroundings and the kind of life he has led there. It is an unpretentious story, but of that class sems minds will relish because of its semi poetical character, and is sufficiently dreamy in tone to while away time pleasantly.

THE EPIC OF HADES. By Lewis Morris, author of "Songs of Two Worlds." Published by J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia. For sale by R. S. Davis & Co., Pittsburgh.

Generous criticism was awarded Mr. Morris for his little volume of dainty poems entitled "Songs of Two Worlds." Their ragrance was the theme of critics, and at the appearance of a second and third series of the "Songs of Two Worlds," the same beauty and sweetness appeared. In connection with the third series the author printed three pieces called "From Hades," which indicated a different and higher range of poetic fancy, and served to win friends and admirers. This fourth volume is regarded as Mr. Morris' best poetical creation, and advances his claims to a place among the foremost modern poets of the day. Wandering thus, says a writer, through Hades, he meets and talks with Marsyas, Andromeda, Actæon, Helen, Eurydice, Delanetra, Laocoon, Narcissus, Medusa, Adonis, Persephone, Endymion and Psyche, and hears from the lips of each the story each has to tell of his earth life, as it is seen in the clearer light of another world. The old classic legends are interpreted in his verse in the light of our Christian knowledge of the truths that underlie them. The book is beautifully printed and handy for the pocket.

LIFE AND LETTERS OF THE REV. JOHN MCCLINTOCK, D. D. LL. D., Late President of Drew Seminary. By Rev. G. R. Crooks, D. D. Published by Nelson & Phillips, New York. For sale by J. Horner, Pittsburgh.

Unlike the usual biographical sketches requiring the molding of materials on hand, or the author using his own powers to complete his work, the extensive correspondence, covering almost his entire life, are the groundwork and superstructure of this superbly written memoir. Dr. Crooks very wisely edited his voluminous correspondence, and supplying the links of his eventful life with fine taste and literary ability, which none but an intimate friend and family relative could do as well as he. Few possessed the scholarly abilities of Dr. McClintock, and few were so great in so many departments of science and literature. Possessed of a massive brain and rather a frail body, his mental labors overtasked his physical powers, and his lionlike spirit and yet modest mien, made him an invalid for many years. His great services as a preacher, editor, author, educator and administrator in the M. E. Church were of a princely character. His eminent services in Europe on behalf of the Federal Union during the dark period of the civil war, gave him a national reputation. His distinguished contributions to classical literature, especially the Theological Encyclopedia, the delight of theologians of every school, are a matter of history. His personal services in the prominent benevolent movements of the day and catholic spirit, renders this biography of interest to all churches. No one can read his letters without receiving instruction in every phase of Christian experience, as well as light upon the Scriptures. Dr. Crooks has performed his work well, and many out, as well as in the Church, will enjoy the perusal of this charming biography.

LAWS RELATING TO RELIGIOUS CORPORATIONS. By Rev. Sanford Hunt, D. D., author of "Handbook for Trustees." Published by Nelson & Phillips, New York. For sale by J. Horner, Pittsburgh.

This admirable compilation of the Statutes of the several States, in relation to the incorporation and maintenance of religious societies, and to the disturbance of religious meetings, will be of great value to church office-bearers, especially trustees of church property. It will be convenient as a book of reference and throw a flood of light upon some questions, and is a much needed work. We commend it to pastors and official members. Dr. Hunt has done a noble work in its compilation, and at such a slight cost.

THE CENTRAL IDEA OF CHRISTIANITY. Revised edition. By Rev. Bishop Peck. Published by Nelson & Phillips, New York. For sale by J. Horner, Pittsburgh.

Perhaps twenty years have elapsed since this work first appeared, since which it has passed through many editions and has long been a standard work. This is a revised edition. It is a good sign when all classes of believers of the "higher life" commend it. There is a vigorous, manly, out-spoken spirit pervading its pages that is a characteristic feature. The purity and uniform piety of the Bishop renders his views a "tower of strength" to believers. Christians of every name will find the book helpful and strengthening. The good Bishop will soon be in our city and vicinity to spend weeks in building up the churches, and many of our readers will have an opportunity to enjoy his personal services.

What do the enthusiastic Democrats mean by crying, "Rah for Tilden and Tendrinks?"

## NATIONAL REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,
RUTHERFORD B. HAYES, of Ohio.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM A. WHEELER, of New York.

## REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

CONGRESS—TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
RUSSELL ERRETT, of Robinson township.
CONGRESS—TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT,
THOMAS M. BAYNE, of Allegheny City.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
HUGH MCNEILL, of Allegheny City.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-THIRD DISTRICT,
JOS. M. GAZZAM, of Second ward Pittsburgh.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-FOURTH DISTRICT,
JOHN C. NEWMYER, of Wilkins township.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-FIFTH DISTRICT,
JNO. GILFILLAN, of Upper St. Clair township.
ASSEMBLY—FIRST DISTRICT,
JAMES D. WALKER, Allegheny City.
HENRY M. LONG, Allegheny City.
WILLIAM H. GRAHAM, Allegheny City.
ASSEMBLY—SECOND DISTRICT,
R. S. FRAZER, Second ward, Pittsburgh.
WILLIAM J. FLINN, Sixth ward, Pittsburgh.
ASSEMBLY—THIRD DISTRICT,
No nomination.
ASSEMBLY—FOURTH DISTRICT,
J. MITCHELL, Seventeenth ward, Pittsburgh.
S. MCELROY, Jr., Sixteenth ward, Pittsburgh.
A. H. WEAVER, Thirty-sixth ward, Pittsburgh.
J. M. SHAFER, Twenty-ninth ward, Pittsburgh
ASSEMBLY—FIFTH DISTRICT,
JOSEPH A. STONE, McKeesport.
W. H. MCGILL, West Deer township.
ASSEMBLY—SIXTH DISTRICT,
VINCENT MILLER, North Fayette.
WILLIAM HILL, Chartiers borough.
PROTHONOTARY,
B. F. KENNEDY, Eighth ward, Pittsburgh.
TREASURER,
WM. MCCALLIN, Seventh ward, Pittsburgh.
CORONER,
JOSEPH A. THOMAS, Twenty-third ward.
JURY COMMISSIONER,
JOHN KNOWLAND, Eighth ward, Pittsburgh.
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
JOHN HERRON, Shaler township.


S. M. Pettengill & Co.,
Advertising Agents,
37 Park Row, New York,
Desire to Call the Attention of Business Men, who wish to reach the Reading Public, to the following
FACTS:
1. They have been in the Advertising business for nearly thirty years, and given it constant attention and study during that time.
2. They have had, and continue to have, cordial business relations with all the newspapers and other periodicals in the United States and Canada.
3. Their record with all these publications is one of fair treatment, honorable dealing and prompt settlements.
4. In consequence of this, they can always have advertisements inserted at the publisher's *lowest rates*.
5. They are so acquainted with the entire press of the country that they can select the *best mediums* for any given purpose.
6. Having done advertising for all kinds of business, and noted the results to their customers, they can give valuable suggestions as to the *size, style and position* which will make the most effective advertisement for the object to be attained.
7. Having frequent orders for a large number of papers, they can, in most cases, get the work done for *less cost* than the advertiser would have to pay if he sent the order direct.
8. They examine all papers, note all omissions or irregularities, secure the strict fulfillment of every stipulation of the order, and submit full files for the inspection of the advertiser.
9. They give the advertiser the full benefit of their facilities and of their supervision *without charge*, all commissions being paid by the publishers.
10. They submit estimates for any given list of papers, or for properly covering any given district.
11. For a systematic working up of any large campaign, their assist in the preparation of circulars, pamphlets and general reading matter, in addition to newspaper advertising.
They invite a call from any parties who contemplate advertising in any way or for any amount.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.,
37 Park Row, New York.
701 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.
Centennial Grounds, Philadelphia.
10 State Street, Boston.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
No. 61 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh.
CHARTERED IN 1862.
BOARD OF MANAGERS.—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents. A. Bradley, A. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. M. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Robert C. Schmertz.
Chas. G. Milnor, Secretary and Treasurer.
SOLICITOR—John H. Bailey.

DRY GOODS.
James Caldwell & Co.
Invite special attention to their Spring Opening, which will be found unusually attractive!
LADIES' SPRING SUITS
In great variety of styles and material, ranging in price from Five to Fifty Dollars.
Ladies' Embroidered, Braided and Trimmed
OVERDRESSES & COSTUMES,
In Black Cashmere and Drap D'Ete.
Black Cashmere Sacques and Jackets.
Black Silk Sacques and Jackets.
Linen Suits and Costumes.
Black Dress Silks,
From 75 cents to $4 50 per yard.
A choice selection of DRESS SILKS, from 75 cents to $1, in Checks, Bars, Stripes and Plain Colors.
All the new Fabrics in CHECKS, TEPIDS and MIXTURES, for Ladies' Spring Suits and Dresses.
BLACK & COLORED CASHMERES.
Black Silk Warp Cashmeres and Henrietta Cloths.
Black Tamise Cloth. Black Grenadines and Barèges.
Black Alpacas, Mohair Lustres and Brillianteens.
A large stock of Tambourd Lace Curtains, of our own importation, at less than regular prices.

AGENTS FOR THE
DOMESTIC SEWING MACHINE.
James Caldwell & Co.,
115 AND 117 FEDERAL STREET,
Allegheny City.
TTHS

BANK STATEMENTS.
STATEMENT of the condition of the
PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK,
of Pittsburgh, Pa., on the 29th of July, 1876. Published by order of Board of Trustees, in accordance with section 9 of Charter:

| | |
|---|---|
| Cash on hand | $ 121,009 91 |
| Expenses and Office Furniture | 6,979 99 |
| Bonds, Mortgages and other valid Securities | 867,622 32 |
| Banking House | 30 000 00 |
| Real Estate | 63,497 32 |
| | $1,092,109 55 |
| Capital Stock | $ 300,000 00 |
| Con ingent Account | 65,000 00 |
| Premium and Interest | 50,474 68 |
| Deposit Accounts | 693,179 87 |
| Dividends Unpaid | 1,455 00 |
| | $1,092,109 55 |

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, } S. S.
County of Allegheny, }
Before me, a Notary Public in and for said county, personally came S. F. Von Bonnhorst, Treasurer, who being duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that the above statement is true and correct to the best of his knowledge and belief.
S. F. VON BONNHORST, Treasurer.
Sworn and subscribed before me this 31st July, A. D. 1876.
WM. LITTLE, Notary Public.

PATENTS.
Persons desiring to procure Patents, or wishing to obtain information from the U. S. Patent Office, are advised to consult F. A. LEHMANN, of Washington, D. C., corner of Seventh and G streets, or 39 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh.
Send for circular.

NEXT PRESIDENT.
Portrait of HAYES and WHEELER
Executed in the finest manner. AGENTS WANT ED. Send 25 cents for sample and circulars. Size 19x24 and 11x14. Address
STROBRIDGE & CO., Lithographers,
140 Race street, Cincinnati, O.

DRY GOODS.
1876. E
WM. SEMPL
BLACK SILKS,
The best value in Black and Colored Dress Silks.
At 75 and 87½c, good Gros Grain Black Silks.
At $1, fine Gros Grain Black Silks.
At $1 12½, $1 20 and $1 25, extra fine Black Silks.
At $1 37½ and $1 50, superior quality of Black Silks.
At $1 75 and $4 50, extra value in Black Silks.
COLORED SILKS,
At $1, fine quality of Colored Silks.
At $1 12½ and $1 25, choice line of fine Colored Dress Silks.
At $1 75, Colored Dress Silks, sold recently at $2 50.
STRIPED SILKS,
Special inducements offered in a choice variety of Fancy Check and Striped Silks and Cloth Shades in Brocade Silks.
At 25c, Jap Silks, worth 50c.
At 37½ and 50c, Jap Silks, sold from 62½ and 75c.
Our stock of Silks being very complete in all grades, colors and qualities, our patrons will find the same good value offered, despite the advance in prices in Eastern markets.
BLACK GOODS,
Special attention is invited to our Black Goods Department, which will be found unusually complete and superior good value at all prices in Black Alpacas and Mohairs.
CASHMERES, &C.
Wool, all-Wool and Silk Warp Cashmeres,
Just opened, choice new shades in Colored Cashmeres at very low prices.
A complete and attractive assortment of seasonable Dress Goods, all the way from 8c per yard to $1 50.
THE LOWEST PRICES!!!
William Semple,
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY.

G. SCHLEITER,
89
Market Street.
NEW GOODS.
LINEN SUITS,
OVERSKIRTS,
JACKETS,
LINEN DUSTERS,
SUN UMBRELLAS,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
We have opened a new and complete line of Anthony Guinet's Celebrated
Black Cachemere Silks,
Which for price, quality, color and durability, will surpass anything ever offered, at $1 00, $1 12 1-2, $1 25, $1 37 1-2, $1 50, $1 62 1-2, $1 75 and $2 00.
Black and White Striped and Barred Silks. Dark Seal Brown, Navy Blue and Dark Green Dress Silks, at bottom prices.
BLACK CACHEMERES
We have a complete line and better value than any we have sold heretofore, from 37 1-2c to $1 50. We mention as a special bargain 46-inch wide goods, beautiful shade and all wool, at $1 00.
We are offering the most decided bargains in Plain, Plaid and Fancy
Dress Goods.
PLAIN, STRIPED AND BARRED
Hernanis and Grenadines.
We have made sweeping reductions in the prices of these goods, and offer them from 25 to 50 per cent cheaper than last week's prices, for the purpose of closing out the entire stock. An early examination will amply repay persons desiring to purchase.
Domestic Goods,
Muslins and Prints cheaper than ever. Corsets, Handkerchiefs, Embroidery, Ladies' Hose, Men's Socks and Underwear, and a full line of
KID GLOVES,
VERY CHEAP.
G. Schleiter,
89
Market Street.
WSTTHS

MOSQUITO BARS
FLY BARS.
NETTING!
BY PIECE OR YARD.
EXTRAORDINARY LOW PRICES.
E. EDMUNDSON & SONS,
UPHOLS

## FINANCE AND TRADE.

MONDAY EVENING, August 14, 1876.

The general situation in the money market remains unchanged, except the appearance of a few signs from which the hopeful can argue an approach of an increased activity in the fall months. Whether this activity will bring employment to all the idle capital held by the lending interest here is a doubtful question. It seems certain that it will require a greater activity than Pittsburgh ever knew before to afford employment in banking operations to all the surplus funds now lying idle. The shrinkage in values of the past three years has caused a corresponding shrinkage in the amount of money required to carry on commercial operations; and while the disasters of the same period have wiped much fixed capital out of existence, the amount of floating capital seeking employment is little, if any, less than it was in 1873. The evident deduction is that a portion of the unemployed surplus must seek investment in a fixed form; and that Pittsburgh capital should be employed in works of extension for the benefit of Pittsburgh's industrial interests seems eminently right and proper. We believe that an investment of some of the funds now held idle here in the projected new railway would yield greater returns, directly and indirectly, than any other enterprise now offering, and we hope to see our capitalists taking hold of the matter and urging it forward to completion. There is certainly no surer method of securing an active money market here than by obtaining the benefits of competition in freight rates to our manufactures and trade; and the money so put in railway construction for that purpose will, if judiciously employed, yield better returns than if hoarded in bank vaults or lent on call at merely nominal rates of interest. Until measures of this kind are taken we hardly expect to see active employment for all of the idle capital in this money market. In the meantime the loan market is dull and featureless with rates nominally unchanged. The only item of interest which we have to note is the offer by the German-American Bank of St. Paul, Minnesota, for bonds of the St. Paul and Pacific Railroad Company at 25 per cent. for the $6,000,000 loan, main line; 42c for the $3,000,000 loan, main line, with past due coupons from May 1, 1873, and 60c for the $1,200,000 loan, branch line, with coupons from June 1, 1873. In local securities the market presents no news of which we could learn.

—A New York correspondent notes the following points in the present situation of the war between the trunk-lines as it appears in the metropolis:

There is a feeling in Wall street that the railway war will not last very much longer. The more particularly as it is threatening to extend to the lines west of Chicago, and the surest way of ending anything is to overdo it. A friendly understanding may be reached at any time by the representatives of the rival trunk lines, but at present there is no indication of it, and coming events generally cast their shadows before. The schedule of the freight rates to the West over the different lines remains unaltered, namely, 25 cents per 100 pounds for the first three classes, and 40 cents for the fourth class. The New York Central and Baltimore and Ohio are believed to adhere strictly to these charges and to let freight go by rival lines rather than deviate from it, but that Pennsylvania and the Erie, while nominally charging the same rates, actually take freight at about 20 cents for the first, second and third classes, and 13 cents for the fourth class, owing to a private rate of 7 cents per 100 lbs. west bound freight. As most of the freight shipped now belongs to the fourth class, it follows that only $28 is received for a car load to Chicago, where nearly $400 was formerly obtained. On east-bound freight the rates remain unchanged by the several lines. The charge on grain from Chicago to New York is 20 cents per 100 pounds, the former rate having been 35 cents. On flour it is 40 cents per barrel, against 70 cents the rate formerly in force, and all the lines are uniform, or supposed to be, in their charges. Some railway men are inclined to think that Commodore Vanderbilt's death will be the signal for negotiating a peace, but this is doubting up on a quicksand. If the agreement of January 10 between the Chicago lines running to points on the Mississippi, establishing fixed rates from Chicago, is broken beyond hope of repair, and they have to go back to the trunk lines east of Chicago on through freight to and from the East, the result will be so disastrous to the contestants, that all hands will be likely to go to work with a will to end the conflict, and thus good may come out of evil.

—The American Mining Board is the name chosen for the proposed mining exchange in New York, a meeting to organize which is to be held to-day. The object of some who are interested in it is to induce dealings in California and Nevada stocks, but speculation in these in New York would be even more like a game of blind man's buff than it is at San Francisco, where tens of thousands of people have recently been gulled by, for, as they are a few hale, or nearly all, the heavy decline of the last few months. Even in the best stocks, it was more than they could stand. The fall in Consolidated Virginia from $9 09 per share to $1 05, was enough to test the financial endurance of the strongest speculative holders. But there is a grain of comfort for those concerned in the knowledge that they have recovered to about $9 00, on an average, and still pay dividends at the rate of $1 80 per share, per month, or at the rate of about 20 per cent. per annum. Of course, with the heavy fall in blamed for the decline, and they doubtless profit by it largely.

—The fractional currency now outstanding has declined to $27,000,000. The highest circulation ever reached was in February, 1874, when it aggregated $48,000,000. From this point the circulation dropped down in 1875 to about $40,000,000, though just previous to the ordering of the silver disbursement it rose to a trifle less than $46,000,000. At the present time the advance ragging or from 14@25 per cent, except in the case of Union Pacific, which sold up to 65¾, against 64 at the closing, closing at 65. In the final sales there was a fractional reaction in the general list from the highest figures of the day. Transactions 60,000 shares, of which 18,000 were Western Union, 2,500 North Western, 4,100 Rock Island, 13,000 St. Paul, 7,700 Lake Shore and 11,000 Michigan Central. The following were the closing quotations:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| W. U. Telegraph | 71¾ | Rock Island | 109¼ |
| Quicksilver | 12¾ | St. Paul | 37¾ |
| Do. preferred | 19¾ | Pacific Mail | 27¼ |
| Mariposa | 2¾ | Toledo & Wabash | 2 |
| Do. preferred | 8 | Do. preferred | 9 |
| Adams Express | 113¼ | Ft. Wayne | 102½ |
| Wells-Fargo Ex | 113¼ | Terre Haute | 5¼ |
| American Ex | 58 | Do. preferred | 15 |
| U. S. Express | 69½ | Cleveland & Pitts | 90 |
| New York Central | 109¾ | Do. preferred | 109¾ |
| Erie | 19¾ | Ohio & Mississippi | 13¾ |
| Do. preferred | 29 | Delaware & Lack | 94¼ |
| Harlem | 137¾ | Atlantic & Pac | 17¾ |
| Do. preferred | 137¾ | Missouri Pacific | 7 |
| Michigan Central | 43 | Atlantic & P. pref | 11¾ |
| Panama | 135 | Indiana Central | 35 |
| Lake Shore | 54¼ | Burlington & Q | 120 |
| Illinois Central | 84¾ | Hannibal & St. Joe | 11¾ |
| Cleveland & Pitts | 90 | Central Pac. bonds | 103¾ |
| Northwestern | 61 | Union Pacific stock | 64¾ |
| Do. preferred | 39¾ | Union Pac. bonds | 105¾ |
| C. C. C. & I | 39 | Do. land grants | 104¾ |
| N. J. Central | 103¾ | Do. sinking fund bds | 95 |

GOVERNMENTS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| U.S. coupons, 1881 | 122¾ | New 5's | 117¾ |
| 5-20's, 1865 | 119½ | 10-40's, registered | 116½ |
| 5-20's, 1865, new | 119½ | 10-40's, coupons | 116½ |
| 5-20's, 1867 | 119¾ | Union Pacific 6's | 122¾ |
| 5-20's, 1868 | 122 | | |

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by the Fifth National Bank, No. 52 Wall street:

| August 14, 1876. | 10 A.M. | 11 A.M. | 12 M. | 1:30 P.M. | 2:30 P.M. | 3 P.M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Gold | 111¾ | 111¾ | 111¾ | 111¾ | 111¾ | 111¾ |
| 6's, 1881, coup | 118¼ | .... | .... | .... | .... | 118¼ |
| 5-20's, 1865 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 115¾ |
| 5-20's, 1865, reg | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 115¾ |
| 5-20's, 1867, registered | 119¾ | .... | .... | .... | .... | 119¾ |
| 5-20's, 1867 | 119¾ | .... | .... | .... | .... | 119¾ |
| 5-20's, 1868, registered | 121 | .... | .... | .... | .... | 121 |
| 5-20's, 1868 | 121 | .... | .... | .... | .... | 121 |
| 10-40's, registered | 114¾ | .... | .... | .... | .... | 114¾ |
| 10-40's, coupons | 114¾ | .... | .... | .... | .... | 114¾ |
| Currency 6's | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 122 |
| New 5's per cent | 117¼ | .... | .... | .... | .... | 117¼ |
| Western Union Tel | 71¾ | 72¼ | 71¾ | 71¾ | 71¾ | 71¾ |
| Quicksilver | 11¾ | .... | .... | .... | .... | 11¾ |
| Pacific Mail | 27¼ | 27¼ | 27¼ | 27¼ | 27¼ | 27¼ |
| Panama | 128 | .... | .... | .... | .... | 128 |
| Adams Express | 112 | .... | .... | .... | .... | 112 |
| American Express | 59¼ | .... | .... | .... | .... | 59¼ |
| United States Ex | 69 | .... | .... | .... | .... | 69 |
| New York Central | 109¾ | .... | .... | .... | .... | 109¾ |
| Erie | 19¾ | .... | .... | .... | .... | 19¾ |
| Michigan Central | 43 | 43¼ | 43¼ | 43 | 43 | 43 |
| Lake Shore | 54¼ | 54¼ | 54¼ | 54¼ | 54¼ | 54¼ |
| Illinois Central | 84¾ | .... | .... | .... | .... | 84¾ |
| Cleveland & Pitts | 90 | .... | .... | .... | .... | 90 |
| Chicago & Northwest | 39 | 39¼ | 40¼ | 40¼ | 40¼ | 40¼ |
| Do. preferred | 68¾ | 68¾ | 68¾ | 68¾ | 68¾ | 68¾ |
| Rock Island | 108¾ | 108¾ | 108¾ | 108¾ | 108¾ | 108¾ |
| St. Paul common | 37¾ | 38¼ | 38¼ | 38¼ | 38¼ | 38¼ |
| Do. preferred | 69½ | 69½ | 69½ | 70 | 70 | 70 |
| Wabash, common | 2 | .... | .... | .... | .... | 2 |
| Fort Wayne | 102 | .... | .... | .... | .... | 102 |
| Ohio & Mississippi | 13¾ | 13¾ | 13¾ | .... | .... | 13¾ |
| Del. & Lackawanna | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 94 |
| Harlem | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 137¾ |
| Hannibal & St. Joe | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 11¾ |
| Atlantic & Pac. pref | 17¾ | .... | .... | .... | .... | 17¾ |
| Atlantic & Pac. com | 7 | .... | .... | .... | .... | 7 |
| C. C. & I. C | 39 | .... | .... | .... | .... | 39 |
| Missouri Pacific | 7 | .... | .... | .... | .... | 7 |
| Missouri 6's | 106 | .... | .... | .... | .... | 106 |

—The following is the report of prices of the leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

| Stocks. | Bid. | Asked. | Sales. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Pennsylvania Central | 49¾ | 49¾ | .... |
| Reading | 44¾ | 44¾ | .... |
| United Co. of N. J | 130½ | 130¾ | .... |
| Phila., Titusville & Buf | .... | .... | 9¼ |
| Lehigh Valley | 56¾ | 56¾ | .... |
| Allegheny Valley | 10¼ | .... | .... |
| Central Transportation | .... | .... | 4¾ |
| Empire Transportation | 50 | .... | .... |
| P. C. & St. L. m. b | .... | 83¼ | .... |
| Northern Pacific bonds | 15 | .... | .... |

[By Associated Press.]

**Gold Closed at 111¾.**

MONEY.

NEW YORK, August 14.—Money easy at 1@2 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 5@7 per cent. Customs receipts $418,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $173,000. Clearings $11,000,000. Sterling steady; sixty days 487; sight 490.

GOLD.

Gold opened at 111¾ and closed at 111¾. Carrying rates 1@2 per cent. Borrowing ra .

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Government bonds firm. Railroad bonds strong. State securities generally steady: Tennessees better. Stocks firm and generally higher, the advance ranging from 1@3 per cent, except in the case of Union Pacific, which sold up to 65¾, against 64 at the closing, closing at 65. In the final sales there was a fractional reaction in the general list from the highest figures of the day. Transactions 60,000 shares, of which 18,000 were Western Union, 2,500 North Western, 4,100 Rock Island, 13,000 St. Paul, 7,700 Lake Shore and 11,000 Michigan Central. The following were the closing quotations:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| W. U. Telegraph | 71¾ | Rock Island | 109¼ |
| Quicksilver | 12¾ | St. Paul | 37¾ |
| Do. preferred | 19¾ | Pacific Mail | 27¼ |
| Mariposa | 2¾ | Toledo & Wabash | 2 |
| Do. preferred | 8 | Do. preferred | 9 |
| Adams Express | 113¼ | Ft. Wayne | 102½ |
| Wells-Fargo Ex | 113¼ | Terre Haute | 5¼ |
| American Ex | 58 | Do. preferred | 15 |
| U. S. Express | 69½ | Cleveland & Pitts | 90 |
| New York Central | 109¾ | Do. preferred | 109¾ |
| Erie | 19¾ | Ohio & Mississippi | 13¾ |
| Do. preferred | 29 | Delaware & Lack | 94¼ |
| Harlem | 137¾ | Atlantic & Pac | 17¾ |
| Do. preferred | 137¾ | Missouri Pacific | 7 |
| Michigan Central | 43 | Atlantic & P. pref | 11¾ |
| Panama | 135 | Indiana Central | 35 |
| Lake Shore | 54¼ | Burlington & Q | 120 |
| Illinois Central | 84¾ | Hannibal & St. Joe | 11¾ |
| Cleveland & Pitts | 90 | Central Pac. bonds | 103¾ |
| Northwestern | 61 | Union Pacific stock | 64¾ |
| Do. preferred | 39¾ | Union Pac. bonds | 105¾ |
| C. C. & I | 39 | Do. land grants | 104¾ |
| N. J. Central | 103¾ | Do. sinking fund bds | 95 |

GOVERNMENTS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| U.S. coupons, 1881 | 122¾ | New 5's | 117¾ |
| 5-20's, 1865 | 119½ | 10-40's, registered | 116½ |
| 5-20's, 1865, new | 119½ | 10-40's, coupons | 116½ |
| 5-20's, 1867 | 119¾ | Union Pacific 6's | 122¾ |
| 5-20's, 1868 | 122 | | |

STATE BONDS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Tennessee, old | 46½ | Virginia, new | 38 |
| Tennessee, new | 46½ | Missouri 6's | 103½ |
| Virginia, old | 27½ | | |

LONDON, August 14, 5 P. M.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £280,000. Consols for money 93 2-16. United States bonds—5-20's, 1865, 106¾; do 1867, 106¾; 10-40's, 109¾; new 5's, 107¾. Railroad securities—New York Central 90; Erie 19¾; do preferred 29. Silver strong at 53¾d.

PARIS, August 14.—Rentes 106 francs 25 centimes.

FRANKFORT, August 14.—United States bonds New 5's 103.

## GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } MONDAY, August 14, 1876. }

Business was a little more sanguine in its general condition to-day than on Saturday; but the total volume of transactions would hardly reach a fair average of activity. Not much alteration is to be reported either in prices or the general condition of trade, and the trade situation, on the whole, is much the same as was reported last week. The gradual approach of the fall months inspires the hope of more life and buoyancy in trade circles and some little betterment in some departments may already be recorded, although business remains unmistakably slow. Out-of-town customers are coming in slowly, while not a few who have been spending the warm weather at the Eastern fashionable resorts have cut short their stay and are now to be seen casting around in quest of bargains in their particular lines. Of course, with the influx of buyers, from whatever directions, the mercantile community are expecting a visit sooner or later, and a better feeling—as of approaching animation—generally obtains. And there is no mistaking the better feeling, for it manifests itself in sundry ways. For example there is not so much disposition to press merchandise upon the market, even in the limited degree hitherto noticeable. The merchants await the approach of the opening of the fall season with confidence, and a better trade than usual is looked for by the mercantile community generally.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce, in this city, since our last, are as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Flour, bbls | 160 | Apples, bbls | 103 |
| Corn, bus | 2,400 | Cheese, lbs | 531 |
| Rye, bus | 400 | Butter, lbs | 51 |
| Oats, bus | 2,830 | Bacon, lbs | 40 |
| Hay, bales | 130 | Potatoes, bus | 125 |

The quotations given in the following reports are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Prices of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free in elevator.

### Grain, Flour and Feed.

CRAIN—The market is about steady with trade no change. What is in good demand for prime grades; the new crop of red winter, being of fine quality, is readily taken by millers. We quote contract lots at 99@99½c for prime to choice; prime Indiana red winter out at 98@1 15 for Ohio and Pennsylvania old; choice new red winter $1 15@1 20. Corn is about steady with moderate receipts and not very active inquiry. We quote shelled at 37@38c for prime yellow Kansas; 36@ 36½c for prime to choice Pennsylvania and Ohio; 34@35c for mixed. Oats in fair demand and steady at 24@25c for mixed; 26@27c for No. 2 white. Rye steady at 58@59c. Barley steady at 80@85c for No. 2. Mixed Pennsylvania and Ohio, 29@30c; white do 31@32c; Western white 32@33c; Rye is weak and nominal at 62@65c. Timothy seed unchanged, selling at $2 50@2 55 as to quality.

FLOUR—There is little news to report in the flour trade at present, prices being quotably unchanged and the jobbing demand for the various brands of Pittsburgh manufacture as follows for the wholesale trade of our local millers: No. 1 white wheat flour $7 50 ₱ barrel; No. 1 amber do $7 00; red wheat flour $6 50@6 75; in sacks $6 00@7 00 ₱ barrel. The leading Illinois and Ohio are believed to adhere strictly to these charges and to let freight go by rival lines rather than deviate from it, but that Pennsylvania and the Erie, while nominally charging the same rates, actually take freight at about 20 cents for the first, second and third classes, and 13 cents for the fourth class, owing to a private rate of 7 cents per 100 lbs. west bound freight. As most of the freight shipped now belongs to the fourth class, it follows that only $28 is received for a car load to Chicago, where nearly $400 was formerly obtained. On east-bound freight the rates remain unchanged by the several lines. The charge on grain from Chicago to New York is 20 cents per 100 pounds, the former rate having been 35 cents. On flour it is 40 cents per barrel, against 70 cents the rate formerly in force, and all the lines are uniform, or supposed to be, in their charges. Some railway men are inclined to think that Commodore Vanderbilt's death will be the signal for negotiating a peace, but this is doubting up on a quicksand. If the agreement of January 10 between the Chicago lines running to points on the Mississippi, establishing fixed rates from Chicago, is broken beyond hope of repair, and they have to go back to the trunk lines east of Chicago on through freight to and from the East, the result will be so disastrous to the contestants, that all hands will be likely to go to work with a will to end the conflict, and thus good may come out of evil.

—The American Mining Board is the name chosen for the proposed mining exchange in New York, a meeting to organize which is to be held to-day. The object of some who are interested in it is to induce dealings in California and Nevada stocks, but speculation in these in New York would be even more like a game of blind man's buff than it is at San Francisco, where tens of thousands of people have recently been gulled by, for, as they are a few hale, or nearly all, the heavy decline of the last few months. Even in the best stocks, it was more than they could stand. The fall in Consolidated Virginia from $9 09 per share to $1 05, was enough to test the financial endurance of the strongest speculative holders. But there is a grain of comfort for those concerned in the knowledge that they have recovered to about $9 00, on an average, and still pay dividends at the rate of $1 80 per share, per month, or at the rate of about 20 per cent. per annum. Of course, with the heavy fall in blamed for the decline, and they doubtless profit by it largely.

—The fractional currency now outstanding has declined to $27,000,000. The highest circulation ever reached was in February, 1874, when it aggregated $48,000,000. From this point the circulation dropped down in 1875 to about $40,000,000, though just previous to the ordering of the silver disbursement it rose to a trifle less than $46,000,000. At the present time there is a steady reduction of the currency amount to $1,500,000 a month. Very little of the old or older issues, it seems, is coming in for redemption, and the estimates made of the amount destroyed in circulation are apparently too low. Of the two-cent issue, less than 45 00 was sent in in July, although there is still supposed to be about $1,000,000 out. The fourth issue, still amounting to over $10,000,000, has less than $20,000 was presented. Probably not more than $1,000,000 of this will be called in the future, leaving a loss in the pockets of the people of $7,000,000.

—The Philadelphia *Times* says: The money market exhibits no new features. The supply of loanable funds is far in excess of the current needs of the market, and on ample credits and securities the rates are very easy. In fact higher rates would indicate a much healthier condition of trade. Business paper is scarce, but bank certificates are exposed by the most hopeless in a few weeks, when the grain and rice crops are moved, but lenders appear to be less sanguine and stand ready to make provision for a golden future, but are lending freely for time and four months' paper at 7 per cent., four months at 6 per cent., time ditto 5 to 8. First-class business paper rules at 5 to 6 per cent. discount.

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| 5-20's, 1868, registered | 121 | .... | .... | .... | .... | 121 |
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| Harlem | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 137¾ |
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| 5-20's, 1868 | 122 | | |

## RIVER TELEGRAMS.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, UNITED STATES SIGNAL SERVICE, PITTSBURGH, PA., August 14, 1876.

The following is the daily report of the stage of water, and the changes in the twenty-four hours ending at 3 P. M.:

| STATIONS. | ABOVE LOW WR. Ft. | In. | CHANGE —OR + Ft. | In. | DIRECTION WIND. | STATE OF WEATHER. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cairo | 16 | 2 | —0 | 2 | E. | Fair. |
| Cincinnati | 7 | 11 | —0 | 1 | N. E. | Fair. |
| Davenport | 3 | 0 | —0 | 1 | N. | Cloudy. |
| Dubuque | 4 | 0 | —0 | 1 | N. W. | Fair. |
| Keokuk | 4 | 0 | —0 | 1 | N. W. | Fair. |
| Leavenwith | 10 | 0 | —0 | 1 | N. W. | Fair. |
| Louisville | 5 | 0 | —0 | 1 | N. | Fair. |
| Memphis | 13 | 10 | —0 | 10 | S. W. | Fair. |
| Nashville | 8 | 8 | —0 | 2 | N. W. | Fair. |
| Omaha | 11 | 0 | —0 | 4 | N. | Cloudy. |
| Pittsburgh | 3 | 6 | 11 | 0 | S. | Fair. |
| Shreveport | 12 | 0 | —0 | 7 | N. | Fair. |
| St. Louis | 12 | 8 | —0 | 6 | S. E. | Lt. rain. |
| Vicksburg | 24 | 8 | —0 | 8 | S. W. | Threating |

## SPECIAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

BROWNSVILLE, PA., August 14, 1876.

River 8 feet 4 inches and stationary. Weather clear; thermometer 97° at 2 P. M.

MORGANTOWN, W. VA., August 14, 1876.

River 3 feet 6 inches and falling. Weather clear; thermometer 89.

GREENSBORO, PA., August 14, 1876.

River 7 feet 9 inches and falling. Weather clear.

WHEELING, W. VA., August 14, 1876.

River 5 feet 11 inches and stationary. Arrived—Andes. Departed—Science, Parkersburg; Hornbrook, Pittsburgh; Scioto.

IRONTON, OHIO, August 14, 1876.

The river has risen 3 or 4 feet since last report and rising fast. The Granite State departed for Pittsburgh at 7 P. M. The Fosterella arrived from Pittsburgh at 6 P. M. Has 1,000 tons of manufactured iron and 175 tons of pig iron for St. Louis. She will get away to-night.

For Additional Dispatches see Fourth Page.

## RIVER NEWS.

### ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

**Arrived.**

Geneva.....Cox.....Geneva.
John Snowden.....Donaldson.....Geneva.
Scioto.....Boyd.....Elizabeth.
Elizabeth.....Boyd.....Elizabeth.

**Departed.**

John Snowden.....Donaldson.....Geneva.
Electo.....Cox.....Geneva.
Geneva.....Cox.....Geneva.
Elizabeth.....Boyd.....Elizabeth.

MONONGAHELA—Four feet six inches and rising.

**Boats Advertised for This Day.**

BROWNSVILLE and GENEVA.....S. A. M. and P. M.
Cincinnati.....Frank Willard.....Wise.....3 P. M.
Parkersburg, C. W. Hornbrook and barge.....4 P. M.

The marks last evening indicated four feet six inches and rising, the rise being from the Monongahela; the Allegheny failed to do her part. The weather was warm.

McGLAUGHLIN and Abrams are the Willard's pilots.

MARY L., daughter of "Walt" McKee, at Cairo, died a few days ago.

The steamer Morning Star is going on the Cincinnati ways for repairs.

AGENT PATTERSON was securing a lot of freight for the Hornbrook.

CAPTAIN W. O. DAVIS, of the steamer Laura L. Davis, is lying sick at St. Louis.

CAPTAIN H. S. LEE is now sole owner of the steamers Seminole and Clarksville.

CAPTAIN J. SIBLEY purchased the steamer D. Van Buskirk for $1,250 at Evansville.

CAPTAIN JAMES KERKER, of the Exchange, has gone to camp meeting at Mt. Gilead, Ohio.

OUR old friend Charles B. Russell has recovered and is on duty again. Good for Charley.

CAPTAIN S. H. PARSONS was married at Vicksburg last week to Miss S. Lanskin, of that city.

THE time of departure of the boats on the slackwater remains unchanged—8 A. M. and 4 P. M.

THE repairs to lock No. 4 on the slackwater will again be postponed on account of high water.

THE steamers General Lytleand J. D. Parker collided at Madison. As usual, nobody was to blame.

THE new steamer David Sinton is announced to leave Cincinnati for Pittsburgh this day. All right.

THE Kountz steam windlass has been thoroughly tested on the Missouri and has proved a great success.

THE steamer J. McArthur is now running in the Charleston and Brownstown trade. She is a neat little steamer.

THE Granite State was expected to leave Ironton last evening for Pittsburgh. She will probably be here on time.

CAPTAIN W. S. EVANS proposes to build a new boat for the Upper Missouri trade. Go ahead, William, you'll succeed.

THE Pool Line of steamers at St. Louis have purchased the Merchants Southern wharfboat and are negotiating for John W. Carroll's boat also.

THE towboat I. S. Keefer leaves for Hunting-ton this morning with 1,600 barrels of refined oil for Richmond. A rise in our rivers makes a general move.

MR. B. D. WOOD, the Southern King of black diamonds, passed Louisville Long Saturday en route to make a trip East before returning to the Crescent City.

THE British ship, Her Majesty, passed through the Jetties at Pass Mondayt night, drawing eighteen feet ten inches. Why didn't she go through Eads' jetties?

THE handsome little steamer Frank Willard, Captain Wise, left her departure this day for Cincinnati and way points. Passengers and shippers can bear this in mind.

IN our advertising columns it will be seen that the Grand Lake Coal Company offers the towboat Blue Lodge for sale. Those desirous of obtaining a first-class tug in this line will do well to call at 271 Liberty street.

A LITTLE boat has been invented in England, which a thirty foot line, weighs one ton, and right itself immediately when capsized into water. The inventor claims that it will keep 250 persons above water.

A COLORED boy saved a lady from being drowned, a few days since, at Portsmouth, and was rewarded for his heroism by a watch valued at $35 by the lady's friends. He was the only one who went to her rescue.

THE Benton (Montana) *Record* says: The steamer Benton left Knife river, 175 miles above Bismarck on the afternoon of the 17th instant, unloaded a portion of her cargo at Cow island, and arrived here to-day, the 28th. Her time from Knife river to this point is the best on record. She is probably the last boat that will reach the head of navigation this season. The last round trip of the steamer Benton was made in the shortest time on record.

THE quickest time on record from this country to Europe was made by the steamer Germanic, of the White Star Line, in February of the present year, she having run the distance from Sandy Hook to Queenstown in seven days, fifteen hours and seventeen minutes, actual time. The celebrated run of the City of Berlin, of the Inman Line, the fastest previously recorded, occurred in October, 1875, and was made in seven days, fifteen hours and forty-eight minutes, actual time.

"SPIRIT," our old correspondent, informed us a few days since that he intend visiting the St. Louis fair this fall, and every other fall, so long as his health, faculties and exchequer are in suitable condition. We will hand him over to the tender mercies of Carter, Bowen, Hyde, Eaton and Ryland, who will no doubt do the fair thing by the old veteran and give him a fitting reception. On his returnhe will take in Will. S. Hays, of the *Courier-Journal*, but "Spirit" don't take any of Tilden and Hendricks in his'n, by a long shot.

In speaking of Wm. Mumbower, who died at New Orleans a few days since, the St. Louis *Republican* says: He was a native of Pennsylvania, and was employed on boats running between Brownsville and Pittsburgh, when the Baltic and Atlantic were running, and we were informed that he came to St. Louis on the steamer Monongahela with Captain Cox, and that for some years thereafter he was on the Missouri and other boats in the Missouri with Admiral Bowman. His life-long friend, Fletcher Boyd, died in St. Louis a few weeks ago.

## RECEIPTS OF MERCHANDISE.

**Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway.**

C Kain, lot furniture; A Mayer, 1 case wines; Reese Owens, 25 bbls lard oil, 25 do shoulders; Hay & Bro, 420 bbls flour; Bailey, Farrell & Co, 250 bars lead; Roberts & Steele, 100 rail & Co, 250 bars lead; Roberts & Steele, 100 rail & Co, 250 bars lead; Roberts & Steele, 100 rail & Co, 250 bars lead; Roberts & Steele, 100 rail & Co, 250 bars lead; Roberts & Steele, 100 rail & Co, 250 bars lead; Roberts & Steele, 100 rail & Co, 250 bars lead; Roberts & Steele, 100 rail & Co, 250 bars lead; Roberts & Steele, 100 rail & Co, 250 bars lead; Roberts & Steele, 100 rail & Co, 250 bars lead; Roberts & Steele, 100 rail & Co, 250 bars lead; Roberts & Steele, 100 rail & Co, 250 bars lead; Roberts & Steele, 100 

## CITY MATTERS.

The eighty-five cents per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

### Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., ROOM 26, FIRST NATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH, PA., August 14, 1876.

| Time. | Bar. | Th'r. | Hum | Dir. | Force. | Weath. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | —WIND.— | | |
| 7 A. M. | 30.025 | 82 | 75 | E. | Gentle | Fair. |
| 2 P. M. | 29.915 | 87 | 43 | S. | Fresh. | Fair. |
| 9 P. M. | 29.902 | 76 | 72 | S. W. | Calm. | Clear. |

Mean barometer.....29.947 Highest thermom'r..89
Mean thermom.....77.7 Lowest thermom'r..67

### Pittsburgh Female College.

Fall term opens September 7th. Address Rev. I. C. Pershing, D. D., Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

### Beaver College

and Musical Institute; superior to any, less expensive than most. Opens September 12th. R. T. TAYLOR, Beaver, Pa.

### Locomotive Engineers' Picnic.

The fifth annual picnic of the Locomotive Engineers will be given at Wall's station, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, on Wednesday, August 23d. The affair is in excellent hands, and a fine day's enjoyment may be anticipated. The Empire Quadrille Band will furnish the music, and Chris. Lynch and Henderson will act as prompters. A special train will leave the Union Depot at 9:30 A. M.

### Killed by Lightning.

Last Friday a severe storm passed over the towns of Harmony and Zelienople, Butler county. During its continuance, Mr. John Bast, of Harmony, was bringing in a load of grain with a wagon. The lightning struck Bast, killing him instantly, and starting the horses off with the wagon at a furious rate. The other men accompanying Bast were thrown out but not much injured. Bast was a much respected man and leaves a wife and three children.

### Allegheny Mail.

By an oversight we have until now omitted to notice the improvement of the Allegheny *Evening Mail*, which paper appeared a few days ago in an entirely new "rig," consisting of handsome type, rules, etc., which work up admirably, giving a fine, clear impression, making the *Mail* a model of typographical neatness. Its local department is fully up to the times, and it gives a much greater amount of choice selections of reading matter on its editorial page than heretofore.

### Allegheny Death Rate.

The report of Dr. W. W. Cole, Physician to the Allegheny Board of Health, for the week ending August 12, 1876, shows a total of twenty deaths. The causes were as follows: Asthma, 1; congestion of brain, 1; bronchitis, 1; cholera infantum, 3; convulsions, 1; nervous debility, 1; diarrhœa, 1; acute enteritis, 1; scarlet fever, 1; typhoid fever, 1; marasmus, 1; old age, 1; bronchial pneumonitis, 1; scrofula, 1; traumatic tetanus, 1; unknown, 1; whooping cough, 1. Total, 20.

### Johnny Comes Marching Home.

Yesterday afternoon, the Fourteenth Regiment in command of Colonel Hill, and the Nineteenth Regiment, commanded by Major W. W. Tyson, arrived from Philadelphia. The troops arrived on two special sections of the Pacific express, and marched to their armory on Grant street, Fifth avenue and Market street. The Nineteenth Regiment was preceded by the drum corps of the Second Cathedral band, while the Fourteenth was preceded by Hellick's drum corps and the Second Western band. They did some splendid marching, and were warmly welcomed and loudly cheered as they passed along.

### Local Political Notes.

The Republican Naturalization Committee will meet at two o'clock P. M. on Thursday.

The Chairman of the Republican Committee on Meetings and Speakers is expected home today, when measures for active work in this line will be taken.

The old Vigilant Club (colored Republicans) of the Third ward, Allegheny City, has been reorganized for the fall campaign. The members of the club met in Davis Hall, on Park way, and reorganized by electing the following officers: President, J. H. Scott; Vice President, Thomas Jefferson; Corresponding Secretary, First Lieutenant, Marshall H. Johnson; Second Lieutenant, Reuben Johnston. It is expected to turn out 120 men on the 23d parade.

A number of documents have been received at the Republican headquarters for free distribution.

### The Death of David Miller.

We yesterday noticed the sad death of David Miller, yardmaster of the Connellsville Railroad at McKeesport. He had attended a bush meeting at Elrods on Sunday afternoon, and about five o'clock, as the special train from Connellsville, bearing John Robinson's circus was passing through the settlement to board it. Missing his footing he fell beneath the wheels, which severed both legs and one of his arms, besides cutting him about the head. He was brought to McKeesport and taken to the Arlington House, where he died one hour and thirty minutes after the accident. Deceased had been hurt several times previously on the road and had lost all of his fingers to the finger joints in various car coupling accidents. Mr. Miller was aged about forty years, and leaves a family, his wife and seven children living died within the past three years. Squire Murray held an inquest yesterday, and the verdict was in accordance with the facts stated.

### A Printer's Friend Gone.

"Prince," the printers' dog, died yesterday afternoon at the age, it is stated, of fifteen years. He was a faithful friend of and for many years has made his home with, and been supported by the printers of Pittsburgh. Prince was brought to this city from Westmoreland county by Mr. John Loughrey, nearly ten years ago. Mr. Loughrey was then foreman of the COMMERCIAL office, and Prince made his home in the composing room. Returning to Greensburg on a visit, Mr. Loughrey took the dog along and left him there a few days, but afterwards he came among the types wagging his tail as of old and waiting patiently for his "takes" then. He has never been absent from the city, but visited by turns the various newspaper composing rooms. His regular morning and evening lunches were obtained at the COMMERCIAL and *Leader* offices, and at the latter office, yesterday, he gave up the ghost and died among sympathizing friends. Prince knew all the printers, and was known by all of them. It is said that his hide will be stuffed and his form will emanate the composing room of the COMMERCIAL office.

### Several Accidents in Allegheny.

A serious runaway occurred about noon yesterday, on North avenue. A butcher wagon was demolished by a fiery steed that commenced to run when near the Methodist Church, and jumping over the park fence, continued on its course to Union avenue. Three occupants were thrown out, one of whom, a boy, was struck on the head and severely though not dangerously injured.

A six year old boy, whose name was not learned, fell upon the curbstone, while crossing at the corner of Federal and Heiser street, yesterday afternoon, and sustained a deep gash in his forehead. He was carried to the office of Dr. Smith, on Montgomery avenue.

Yesterday afternoon a young girl living on Perry street, in the Third ward, was bitten very severely on the thigh by a ferocious dog. Detective Miller, of the Mayor's office, was notified, and he went forthwith to use his revolver on the canine if it could be found.

The driver of Lutz and Waltz's wagon while passing along Spring Garden avenue, yesterday, met with an accident. He was perched on the high seat of the wagon, when the axle tree broke, throwing him to the street and cutting him about the head in several places. It is not thought that his bruises will result seriously.

### "Ligonier" or "Connellsville."

*To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:*

PITTSBURGH, PA., August 12, 1876.

For as much as there seem to be in market, and each competing for recognition as "the only genuine," two different materials for paving purposes, known respectively as the "Ligonier" stone and the "Connellsville Ligonier" stone, I wish to put several questions by way of obtaining information. Were this information desired wholly for my own personal enlightenment, I should not have written you, but have passed the matter over trying to persuade myself, although not entirely convinced all the while, that somehow or by some providence "all will be right." But I have an idea that a good number of other clever persons in private life and directly interested, moreover, in this very question, are not with the whole heart submitting to the proposed experiment for exactly the same reason that I conclude to ask for information, viz: The uncertainty as to first what description of stone we are likely to have foisted upon us under the name and style of the "Ligonier."

Please then answer, or give place to some other to answer; (1) Are or are there not two different products passing under the title "Ligonier"? (2) If there are two different products, wherein consists the difference? (3) Where are the terms "Ligonier" and "Ligonier" how came it to be applied to the material which certain parties propose to quarry at and ship from Connellsville? (4) Even conceding for a moment that they are of one and the same geological formation, inasmuch as they are found at points quite remote from each other, to wit: One at Ligonier, Westmoreland county, and the other at Connellsville, Fayette county, may they not be—is it impossible that they should be, a vast difference between their traits? (5.) If a difference subsists, are not the interests of the people, and the law as now in force, such as to entitle the city with the more enduring of the two? (6.) Whose business will it be to inspect the stone as it arrives and reject any or all of it that is discovered to be inferior? In other words, something has been said about the "Ligonier," the *genuine* Ligonier, and the Connellsville Ligonier, now as I take the one from which F. & Co. are about to bring here, and is that one the original "well-tested Ligonier"? All the "Ligonier stone" thus far laid down in this city has been brought here, I am told, from the neighborhood of Ligonier, Westmoreland county, and these are the specimens we are exhorted to go and see.

Now surely here is room for interesting information. Since no body proposes to bring us stone from Ligonier, and since the above named firm do intend to bring "Ligonier" from Connellsville, is the matter "all right" and are we not to be disappointed in our new pavement? Anxiously yours, &c.,

WOOD STREET.

### TWO BODIES IN ONE GRAVE.

#### A Widow Seeks Damages for Violation of her Husband's Tomb.

A singular action for tres pass vi *et armis*, was brought in the Common Pleas Court No. 1 yesterday, by Norris A. Clowes and Julia his wife, in the right of said Julia, against the Allegheny Cemetery Company, making W. H. Devore, Randy Clowes and Margaret King co-defendants. The wrong claimed to have been done the plaintiff was the opening of her first husband's grave and the burial, on top of deceased's coffin, of the corpse of a stranger. It is complained that the trespass occurred on the 3d of August, of this year, the defendants, without any authority, opened the grave of Wm. H. Nourse, the former husband of Mrs. Clowes, and placing the remains of a stranger named Davis, on top of the coffin, filled the same up with dirt again. Mrs. Clowes has been caused much pain and worriment by this act —has had her sympathies and affections for her beloved deceased husband ruthlessly outraged—and demands damages in $500. W. C. Armstrong, Esq., is counsel for the plaintiffs.

## OUR COMMERCIAL INTERESTS.

### Directors of the Chamber of Commerce in Session—The Northwestern Railroad—Interesting Statement Concerning It—A Special Committee Appointed to Act in the Matter—The Second Industrial Exposition.

A regular weekly meeting of the Directors of the Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday afternoon, John F. Dravo Esq., presiding.

Officers of the Northwestern Railroad Company attended by invitation and when the subject of the completion of this new route was brought up J. J. Gillespie Esq., President of the company introduced Mr. John W. Street of Cleveland, the manager of the company to present the status of affairs.

THE ROUTE.

Mr. Street in a neat address gave an interesting account of the project. He stated that the topography of the country left but one practical entrance into the two cities for the proposed road, and this had been adopted by the company. From the Allegheny river, he said, the location line up Girty's run nearly to its source, then crossing a summit, it entered the Pine Creek valley, and passing northward by one of the branches of the Pine creek, it crosses into the Breakneck valley, known which it descends to Harmony in Butler county.

From Harmony three surveys had been made to Youngstown. One followed up the Yellow Creek, traversing a distance of seventy-six miles. The second route traversing a distance of seventy-two miles, and third a distance of sixty-nine miles. The second is thought to be the best, and will most probably be adopted by the company.

THE COST.

The cost of constructing the road over the first mentioned route would approximate $1,156,000, and the one for the second route has been estimated at $1,350,500. Many advantages are to be derived from the second route which would not be enjoyed in the adoption of the other locations. The maximum grade for the second route had been estimated by the engineer at 66 feet to the mile, but another plan had been proposed fixing the maximum grade at 52 feet to the mile, and it was deemed advisable to adopt the latter. With this grade the aggregate cost of constructing the road has been estimated as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Excavation and filling | $ 469,500 |
| Construction of tunnels | 100,000 |
| Bridging major streams | 36,000 |
| Grading and bridging | $ 605,500 |
| Ten miles of second thousand cross ties, at fifty cents each | 100,000 |
| General right of way and expenses | 50,000 |
| Prepared for rails | $ 775,500 |
| Seventy-five hundred tons of rails | 450,000 |
| Laying the same, etc., etc | 45,000 |
| Line constructed | $1,250,500 |

NEW AVENUES TO BE OPENED.

Reference was next made to the new avenues that would be opened to join with this road. From Harmony, he said, the Northwestern road runs almost in a direct line to New Castle, Lawrence county, where it will connect with the New Castle and Franklin Railroad, which is now completed to within twenty-four miles of Meadville. Passing up the Mahoning Valley, from New Castle to Youngstown, the new road will make connections with branches of the Lake Shore and Atlantic and Great Western Railroads as well as with the Painsville and Youngstown, and A. Y. and P. roads. There will be connections with Lake Erie by four different routes upon completing the road to Youngstown.

Between Pittsburgh and New Castle the line will pass through a country having extensive mineral deposits of iron ore, limestone and coal, which will be of great value to our iron interests and will give a heavy local business to the line. With connections at New Castle, or Mecaniville and Erie Railway, it secures a short competing line to New York City, and *via* Albany and Susquehanna Railroad to Boston and other New England cities. In connection with the C. & M. R. R. the line will be seventeen miles shorter to Cincinnati than the C. & P. R. R. To Ashtabula and Painesville it gives the shortest possible connections to the Lake Erie shores. By the Lake Shore Railway or by the new Atlantic and Chicago line, two new and direct connections are also open to the Northwest, and by the C., C. and C. Railroad from Cleveland, it secures a new competing line to Indianapolis, St. Louis and Louisville, almost as short as *via* the Fort Wayne and Chicago and Bellefontaine Railways. The connection to Chicago will be but twenty-three miles longer than the present connection on over the Fort Wayne road. It will thus be seen that no more important line of railway can be constructed, or which can give Pittsburgh interests competition in freights to a greater number of important cities.

A PITTSBURGH ENTERPRISE.

It is the intention of the Board, said Mr. Street, to construct the line as a Pittsburgh enterprise and control it for Pittsburgh interests; keeping it an open highway, over which all railways connecting with it can have equal privileges for passing business into or outward from Pittsburgh. Such being the case it is necessary that the citizens of Pittsburgh subscribe a sufficient amount to insure the completion of the line, without asking for aid from other of the trunk lines interested. Mr. Street closed by requesting communication with the iron and steel men of the two cities, who had agreed that if the merchants and citizens from other branches of business would subscribe $400,000 they themselves would subscribe $400,000 more, their estimate being that they can get $150,000 from subscribers along the line. These amounts, together with what can be procured from other sources, would insure the completion of the line, and thus the suffering industries of Pittsburgh would be furnished relief.

QUESTION OF CONTROL.

There was no way in which to protect the interests of the city, the speaker said, except by completing this road, and even if that were done care must be taken to prevent the trunk lines from obtaining control. To prevent the capital of outside corporations from entering the three plans had been proposed. One was that citizens of Pittsburgh and Allegheny who subscribe to the new enterprise should form a pool, and by voting by proxy defeat any measure for the absorption of the new by the old lines. Another was that the subscribers of the two cities should form a co-partnership to run the road, and the third and more available plan was that three of the most honorable and influential citizens of Pittsburgh should be solicited as trustees to make contracts with connecting lines, which are acting in opposition to the company which discriminates against Pittsburgh, that shall be mutually to the interest of those connecting lines and to the industrial interests of the city. These contracts should allow the connecting lines to determine their rates, exposing themselves that all freight be carried to and from Pittsburgh as shippers may desire.

Mr. Street also referred to the interest of foreigners in the different railroads in the close vicinity, especially those of Mahoning Valley, and stated that these foreigners had expressed the opinion that Pittsburgh was in decline in the rarity and extent of her business.

Mr. McCreery—What arrangements are made with a view to connection with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad?

Mr. Street—We have made no provision for connecting with that road. There is a plan by which a connection could be made, at a cost of $500,000, but as that is the most expensive best not to consider that question at all.

Mr. McCreery said he was a friend to any road out of Pittsburgh, in the interest of this city, and against the present railroad combinations. He believed it utterly impossible for any railroad to be controlled, for any length of time, by a company of citizens. Sooner or later the Northwestern road would pass under the control of one or other of the great railway corporations. The Baltimore and Ohio road could take the Northwestern, and build and protect it, but should it be allowed to slumber the sun, it could be put through without that aid. So far as he was concerned, he would not advise any citizen to invest a dollar in the proposed road.

Mr. Street replied at some length. He had submitted a proposition, and he asked for the appointment of a committee to determine whether it was practicable or not. If it was not, then they need have nothing to do with it. If it was, then they could take hold of it and lift Pittsburgh out of the mire. As to the assertion that the citizens could not and never did control a railway, he thought that a mistake. Philadelphia mercantile interests controlled the Pennsylvania Railroad, and had more interests controlled the Baltimore and Ohio.

Further remarks were made by Mr. Reuben Miller and John J. Gillespie. These gentlemen thought that the Northwestern road could be built and operated in the interest of the merchants and manufacturers of Pittsburgh.

James I. Bennett spoke warmly in favor of a competing line, but was sorry to see any controversy as between lines, but he was willing to bid Godspeed to any line that would bring the needed relief. He was not alone the manufacturers who were interested in this matter. All classes were deeply interested—the laborer, the mechanic and the clerk, as well as the merchant and manufacturer. We are a great industrial, a manufacturing center; and our prosperity or adverse life or decline depends upon our getting fair and just rates in the matter of freight. When the manufacturing industries are prostrated, every other business feels the effects, directly or indirectly. The laborer, therefore, is as much interested, relatively, as the manufacturer. Another point he wished to put emphatically and emphatically was that Pittsburgh was not in a state of decay, as had been intimated. During the past ten years there had been a very gratifying increase in our leading industries, and ever since it had been a city there had been a steady progress in all her interests.

REFERRED TO A SPECIAL COMMITTEE.

On motion of Mr. Swearengen, the whole subject was referred to a special committee, consisting of the following gentlemen: Thomas M. Howe, S. Beymer, G. W. Hallman, S. S. Marvin, Edward Gregg, A. M. Marshall and M. W. Watson—the committee to choose its own chairman and secretary.

General Howe gave notice that the committee would be called to meet for organization this afternoon, at three o'clock, in the Chamber of Commerce.

THE PITTSBURGH EXPOSITION.

Mr. Swearengen offered the following, which was adopted:

WHEREAS, The second annual exposition of the Tradesmen's Industrial Institute of this city, opens on the 16th instant; and, whereas, such expositions have proven of great advantages to the commercial and industrial interests of other cities; therefore,

*Resolved*, By the Chamber of Commerce, that the cities of Pittsburgh and Allegheny may reap like results, it is vitally important that the coming exposition be amply retained.

*Resolved*, That we earnestly recommend our merchants and manufacturers to sustain said exposition by a liberal display of their goods, and the public by a generous patronage.

STATISTICS OF PITTSBURGH TRADE.

A resolution was passed authorizing the distribution of fifty copies of Thurston's "Pittsburgh and Allegheny in the Centennial year," among the foreign representatives at the Centennial. A copy was also directed to be sent to each Board of Trade or Chamber of Commerce throughout the country.

Mr. Hallman remarked that a study of the figures presented in this book would disprove the allegation that Pittsburgh was retrograding in its business.

Communications were read from Messrs. Hopkins and Cochran, in reply to invitations to be present at the public meeting on the 23d, instant to consider the question of railroad discrimination Mr. Hopkins accepts the invitation, but Mr. Cochran was not able to definitely whether he could attend or not.

The meeting then adjourned.

### PROFESSOR APPOINTED.

#### An Order from the War Department.

The following order has just been received by the Chancellor of the Western University:

"By direction of the President, and in accordance with Section 1,225 Revised Statutes (amended by Act approved July 5, 1876), First Lieutenant Henry B. Osgood, Third Artillery, is detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the Western University of Pennsylvania, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and will report for duty accordingly, by command of General Sherman.

"E. D. TOWNSEND, A. G."

Lieutenant Osgood graduated in 1867 at West Point, when he took high rank. The new drill-hall for this department of the University, in connection with the building, in process of erection, will be 76x31 feet, and will be completed in October next.

BILLY SMYTHE is expected home from Europe this week.

## DR. TONER'S MEDICAL LIBRARY.

### Washington City Would Prefer Pittsburgh Not to Accept It.

The Washington *Star* copies an article from the Allegheny *Mail*, relative to the proposition of Dr. J. M. Toner, formerly of this city, now of Washington, D. C., to donate, for the founding of a medical library, his own collection of works, valued at $30,000, on condition that a fire proof building be secured for their preservation, and that the library be called by his name. He agrees to donate a further sum sufficient to secure to the library an annual lecture on medical or scientific subjects. The *Mail* states that our physicians object to the conditions, and are in communication with Dr. Toner, to induce him to modify them. The *Star* says:

By the above extract we learn for the first time that a valuable private library, owned in Washington, has the prospect of becoming the nucleus of a public library in another city, and we may add that we receive the information with something of regret. Since the large and valuable Peter Force collection was bought by the Government and added to the national library of Congress, there has been no private collection in Washington so full and complete in American history and biographical works as that of Dr. Toner; and it is but just to add that his liberality and industry in bringing it together have been fully equalled by the cheerful willingness with which it has always been placed at the disposal of those having occasion to consult it. From our own knowledge, we can testify as to the value of the historical and biographical divisions of this library. We are not qualified to judge as to the medical portion of his collection, but we have repeatedly heard it spoken of by our physicians as one of the rarest in the country, containing, as it does, almost every file of all American medical journals, as well as the contributions of all our leading authors to the medical literature of this country.

In view of these facts it occurs to us that the members of the medical profession in Pittsburgh are not wise in not at once accepting the offer as made. The old adage that "a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush" applies to this case with peculiar force. A specific proffer of valuable property, ready to be fulfilled on the instant, is worth vastly more than a possible future contingency that may never arise, and that is almost certain not to present itself during this generation. The books are already collected; they exist as a unit, and are ready for transfer any day. That is the great thing. A library is rather a growth than a creation; and those who have had experience in forming one for public use well know that it is easier to obtain money for the purpose than it is to get together a large collection of well selected books, particularly of those relating to any special branch of science or specialty in literature.

We think, therefore, that the conditions named by the donor are reasonable and proper. But we do not propose to argue the case in behalf of the people of Pittsburgh. We rather hope, on the other hand, that the generous offer of our townsman may not be accepted. And in this connection some of our readers may perhaps wonder why it was not first made to our own city. The home of his early life, in explanation of this, we may say that Dr. Toner is a native of Pittsburgh. This circumstance, doubtless, coupled with the fact that the large and valuable library in the Medical Museum here is generally available for reference to the profession in Washington, led him to make the offer, so creditable alike to his heart and head, and which we cannot help wishing he may yet find good excuse for withdrawing.

### ATTEMPTED SUICIDE

#### A Woman Shoots Herself While Riding from Church with Her Husband.

Considerable excitement was created in Conemaugh and Johnstown, on Sunday evening, by the report that Mrs. Ellen Parks, wife of Joseph Parks, Road Foreman of Engines on the Pennsylvania Railroad, had committed suicide by shooting herself through the heart. The following facts were ascertained in regard to the sad occurrence:

Mr. and Mrs. Parks have been residing at Conemaugh for a number of years, and are well known in that vicinity. On Sunday they attended a "bush meeting" together, having gone in a spring wagon. Nothing unusual occurred there, so far as known, to cause any ill feeling between them, or despondency on the part of Mrs. Parks. Upon leaving they started home, Mrs. Parks occupying a seat by herself, immediately behind her husband, who was driving. When nearing their home, Parks was shocked by hearing the report of a pistol behind him, and on turning round saw his wife about to fall sworn over with the discharged weapon in one hand and the other pressing against her bosom. He caught her in his arms, and she told him she had fired the shot and intended to kill herself. She was carried into the nearest house, and a physician was called, who found that the ball had entered a little above the heart. It had been intended to reach that vital organ, but the unfortunate woman had mistaken the locality. The Doctor says that in his opinion that she could not survive, as she was suffering from internal hemorrhage. The only cause assigned for the act is domestic unhappiness—the wife having entertained suspicions of her husband's fidelity. Mrs. Parks is the mother of three girls, the youngest of which is three years old.

### Sovereigns of Industry.

J. H. Ramsey, Lecturer of Sovereigns of Industry, organized a council of this order on Saturday evening, and the following officers were elected and installed: Past Master, President Mrs. E. Scott, Vice President; T. D. Parke, Secretary; W. B. Dalston, Treasurer; E. Scott, Lecturer; T. Colwell; Steward; Mrs. S. M. Geis, Assistant Steward; J. D. Cary, Flora; Guard; John Wilson, Outer Guard. The organization is to be termed Fifth City Council of Sovereigns of Industry. Adjourned to meet Saturday evening, August 19, at half-past seven o'clock, in Temperance Hall, Diamond Square, Southside. Everybody is invited to come out to advocate the objects of the order.

### Early Preaching in Allegheny.

The historical discourse delivered by the Rev. E. E. Swift, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Allegheny city, contains some interesting facts in regard to early religious services. He says:

It is impossible to determine with any degree of accuracy, the time when the Gospel was first preached in this locality. It must have been before the summer of 1812, in that year the autumn of which Pittsburgh should be named. They can be given in a very few lines. there was Mr. Jacob Woolslayer, who lived on the bank of the Allegheny river, at the point where the railroad bridge now is; Mr. James Anderson, at the corner of Sandusky and Union avenue; Mr. Richard Gray, on the present site of Gray's Row; Mr. Hugh McGonigle, at the corner of Sandusky and Robinson avenue; Mr. James Glover, at the head of Sandusky street; Mr. Hugh Ewing, on the west end of Sandusky street; Mr. William Boyle, at the head of Boyle street; Squire Snyder, at the entrance to Snyder's Hollow, or Deutsch valley, as it is now known; Mr. Valentine Beyer and Mr. John Shaffer, in Manchester. Mr. Glassey, a warm-hearted Methodist, opposite the Nevin's Lead Works, who was accustomed to have his house open for meetings in his house; Mr. George Lightbill and Mr. Donley, on Kelly's run, and beyond the bridge on Mr. Frank Rudolph, where the armory of Knap's battery now stands; Mr. James Robinson, the father of the late William Robinson, Jr., on the bank of the Allegheny, below the Federal street bridge; Mr. John Morrison, sr., on the bank of the Allegheny, above the bridge, at what was then the ferry; Mr. James Parker, on Diamond street, on the site of the now stand; Mrs. Williams, afterwards Mrs. Dewsnap, on the corner of Ohio and Arch streets, and Mr. Robert Stewart, on Diamond street, about eighty feet north of our public square.

At that early day the large forest trees were still standing on the ground now covered by our city, and our first settlers were thus compelled no difficulty in finding numerous suitable places for out-door services, a particular one however, had been selected as the rallying point for the early Presbyterian worshippers. It was in the rear of the house No. 91 Ohio street. A grape vine had taken hold of its limbs, and by its vigorous growth had made a leafy canopy for the congregation. It was in the open air, and amid the cooling shade which nature's hand had spread, that the first religious service was held.

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### "Soldiers Bounty."

*To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:*

In your issue of 9th inst. appeared a communication, bearing on the soldiers' meeting recently held in Pittsburgh, headed "Soldiers Bounty" and signed "Artillery-man." Looking at that author through his letter, I am led to wonder if his name is not upon the list of "Completed bounty" —or in other words, *bounty in full already paid*. And I wonder too if he thinks he has the least understanding of what is the sentiment of "the Soldiers?" By "the Soldiers" is meant that body of men who swarmed the neighborhood of the enemy, who fought the battles, who reverted to our nation the full majesty of power and authority throughout its borders. That body of men who, when the nation was assailed, threw itself across the way and hurled back and destroyed the assassin. That body of men has always hadan unauthorized and unsolicited spokesman—a noisy bantling, known by courtesy of report, who knows no more about *actual war* than a child, yet he will tell you more about war—dangerous situations, hair-breadth escapes, privations, hardships, cunning strategy, heroic deeds, etc., etc., than any dozen old soldiers ever dreamed of. He never had an hour's association with an old soldier, and yet he will presume to divulge the hidden recesses of the old man's heart. These recruits, toward the end of the war were enticed, through large bounties, into a sort of military service and put on duty hundreds of miles from a single enemy; and yet they will presume to step forward on every occasion offered to allude to "what they know about war," and continue to misrepresent what they unworthily pretend to be—the soldier.

If I wanted to write about myself I could tell how a rebel bullet passed through my lungs, changing my bodily condition from health to unhealth. I could tell about bounty and pension, and after these were gone, about raising money otherwise to meet the doctor bills of that wound.

If I wanted to write about my comrades I could tell how this one was wounded and that one, how this one and that one lost their health in the Southern swamps and with haggard looks and shattered frames returned to their families to live dissatisfied lives; or I could tell how many of these have died leaving widows and orphans in the hands of charity. Some men may think a hundred dollars bounty with a closely shaven pension have paid these men—these old soldiers. Some men may think this nation can rest, and rest justified, while these old soldiers are paying their own doctor bills.

If I wanted to write about the Government I would give it as my apprehension than when it opens its vaults to bestow a generous bounty its tearful eyes are resting on this class, its wards—the soldiers and their widows and orphans.

INFANTRY.

PITTSBURGH, August 11, 1876.

## CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

R. S. WARING, Esq., and family leave to-day for Cape May.

THE Eighteenth Regiment, Duquesne Greys will arrive home this morning.

D. L. WOOD, Jr., who has been rusticating for a month past at Saratoga and elsewhere, has returned home.

COLLECTOR STEEL and W. A. Magee left for the East yesterday, and will visit the Centennial and Atlantic City.

GEORGE HENDERSON, Democratic candidate for the "second place," passed through the city yesterday, Westward.

D. L. BAILIE & BRO., lumber dealers, of McKeesport, filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy with Clerk McCandless yesterday.

EX-SHERIFFS HARE and Fleming, who have been sojourning in Europe for several weeks, will sail for New York next Saturday.

THE will of Hannah Peterson, was filed in the Register's office yesterday. It is dated July 22, 1876, and the executor is John Mitchell.

ON Sunday night the house of a priest, situated near Noblestown, was entered by burglars and robbed of some fifteen or sixteen dollars.

YESTERDAY morning a slight fire occurred on the roof of a residence at Beaver and Pennsylvania avenues, Allegheny. But little damage was done.

A SLIGHT fire occurred at Foell & Alt's pottery, corner Chestnut and Twenty-sixth streets, yesterday afternoon, but the damage was inconsiderable.

AN information has been made before the Mayor against the Limerick man already referred to for ill treatment of his child. A warrant has been issued.

ABOUT three o'clock yesterday afternoon Charles Golden, a young colored man, was robbed at Hill's barber shop, No. 107 Wylie avenue, of a silver watch.

THE alarm of fire last evening was occasioned by the bursting of an oil lamp in the house of Simon Muger on Penn avenue near Thirtieth street. The damage was trifling.

REV. MR. NESBITT, of the Hazlewood Presbyterian Church, will have a vacation during the ensuing two weeks, and there will be no services at his church during his absence.

T. S. DURBIN was yesterday arrested and held to answer a charge of secreting the body of a newly born child in the bush" applies to this case with peculiar force. A specific proffer of valuable property, ready to be fulfilled on the instant, is worth vastly more than a possible future contingency that may never arise, and that is almost certain not to present itself during this generation. The books are already collected; they exist as a unit, and are ready for transfer any day. That is the great thing. A library is rather a growth than a creation; and those who have had experience in forming one for public use well know that it is easier to obtain money for the purpose than it is to get together a large collection of well selected books, particularly of those relating to any special branch of science or specialty in literature.

We think, therefore, that the conditions named by the donor are reasonable and proper. But we do not propose to argue the case in behalf of the people of Pittsburgh. We rather hope, on the other hand, that the generous offer of our townsman may not be accepted. And in this connection some of our readers may perhaps wonder why it was not first made to our own city. The home of his early life, in explanation of this, we may say that Dr. Toner is a native of Pittsburgh. This circumstance, doubtless, coupled with the fact that the large and valuable library in the Medical Museum here is generally available for reference to the profession in Washington, led him to make the offer, so creditable alike to his heart and head, and which we cannot help wishing he may yet find good excuse for withdrawing.

### ATTEMPTED SUICIDE

#### A Woman Shoots Herself While Riding from Church with Her Husband.

Considerable excitement was created in Conemaugh and Johnstown, on Sunday evening, by the report that Mrs. Ellen Parks, wife of Joseph Parks, Road Foreman of Engines on the Pennsylvania Railroad, had committed suicide by shooting herself through the heart. The following facts were ascertained in regard to the sad occurrence:

Mr. and Mrs. Parks have been residing at Conemaugh for a number of years, and are well known in that vicinity. On Sunday they attended a "bush meeting" together, having gone in a spring wagon. Nothing unusual occurred there, so far as known, to cause any ill feeling between them, or despondency on the part of Mrs. Parks. Upon leaving they started home, Mrs. Parks occupying a seat by herself, immediately behind her husband, who was driving. When nearing their home, Parks was shocked by hearing the report of a pistol behind him, and on turning round saw his wife about to fall sworn over with the discharged weapon in one hand and the other pressing against her bosom. He caught her in his arms, and she told him she had fired the shot and intended to kill herself. She was carried into the nearest house, and a physician was called, who found that the ball had entered a little above the heart. It had been intended to reach that vital organ, but the unfortunate woman had mistaken the locality. The Doctor says that in his opinion that she could not survive, as she was suffering from internal hemorrhage. The only cause assigned for the act is domestic unhappiness—the wife having entertained suspicions of her husband's fidelity. Mrs. Parks is the mother of three girls, the youngest of which is three years old.

### Sovereigns of Industry.

J. H. Ramsey, Lecturer of Sovereigns of Industry, organized a council of this order on Saturday evening, and the following officers were elected and installed: Past Master, President Mrs. E. Scott, Vice President; T. D. Parke, Secretary; W. B. Dalston, Treasurer; E. Scott, Lecturer; T. Colwell; Steward; Mrs. S. M. Geis, Assistant Steward; J. D. Cary, Flora; Guard; John Wilson, Outer Guard. The organization is to be termed Fifth City Council of Sovereigns of Industry. Adjourned to meet Saturday evening, August 19, at half-past seven o'clock, in Temperance Hall, Diamond Square, Southside. Everybody is invited to come out to advocate the objects of the order.

### Early Preaching in Allegheny.

The historical discourse delivered by the Rev. E. E. Swift, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Allegheny city, contains some interesting facts in regard to early religious services. He says:

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